SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA: I thought you are going to reply to me about punishing the guilty. (*Interruptions*). Have guts.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I shall now put the Resolution to vote. The question is:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 11th May, 1987, under Article 356 of the Constitution, in relation to the State of Punjab, for a further period of six months with effect from the 11th November, 1988."

The motion was adopted.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Clearance for Collaboration with M/s. PEPSICO

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): Sir, in July 1986 M/s. Punjab Agro Industries Corporation (PAIC) made a composite application for obtaining an industrial licence and for setting up a joint venture in Hoshiarpur District of Punjab. The proposed joint venture with TATAs involved foreign collaboration with M/s. Pepsico Inc., USA.

The proposal of M/s. Punjab Agro Industries Corporation was followed up first by the duly elected Akali Dal Ministry in Punjab and later by the succeeding administration under President's rule. The salient features of the proposal include:—

(i) An Agro Research Centre;

(ii) Potato/Grain Processing Unit(s);

(iii) Fruit/Vegetable Processing Unit(s);

(iv) A soft drink concentrate manufacturing unit.

On full capacity utilisation the project is estimated to utilise 80,000 tonnes of fruits and vegetables & 30,000 tonnes of potatoes and grains per year.

As per the Industrial Licence application the proposed subscribed and paid up share capital is Rs. 9.00 crores. The break up of this is as follows:—

I. PAIC 36.1 per cent equivalent to Rs. 3.25 crores.

II. TATAS 24 per cent equivalent to Rs. 2.16 crores.

III. PEPSICO Rs. 3.59 crores 39.9 per cent of total investment.

The proposal was first subjected to careful preliminary examination of the issues involved by the concerned departments. It was then examined in detail by an inter-Ministerial Committee headed by the Additional Secretary (Agriculture). A special meeting of the Projects Approval Board (PAB) was held on 12th November, 1987. This meeting took an integrated view of all aspects of the project and suggested the following:—

(i) The turnover from soft drink concentrate manufacture shall in no year exceed 25 per cent of the total turnover of the company that year.

(ii) The project shall export 50 per cent of its total turnover each year for a period of 10 years from the commencement of commercial production, of which 40 per cent will be from the Company's own manufactured products and 10 per cent from Select List Products manufactured by others. The exchange inflow shall not be less than five times the foreign exchange outflow of the project during the aforementioned ten year period.

[Shri Jagdish Tytler]

(iii) There shall be no import of proprietory ingredients to manufacture soft drings concentrates and the raw materials available within the country shall be used to the maximum extent possible. The import of any raw material and chemicals that are not available indigenously shall be regulated by the import policy in force from time to time and no special import concessions shall be allowed.

(iv) Foreign brand names shall not be allowed to be used on domestic sales.

The matter was eventually considered by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on the basis of the conclusions of the Projects Approval Board. The proposal of M/s. Punjab Agro Industries Corporation was cleared totally within the policy framework and rules and regulations regarding industrial licensing and foreign collaborations. The terms and conditions on which the approval was given have been duly conveyed to the promoters (PAIC) and the same have been accepted by them. I understand that an argreement has also been signed by Punjab Agro and Voltas with the foreign company after permission for the project was given by the Government. I must emphasise that no policy guidelines or framework of rules and regulations was violated or bent or any departure made. In fact, if anything, better terms were obtained due to continuous negotiations than those which had been originally offered by the foreign collaborator. The decision of CCEA did definitely take into account the situation in Punjab which requires specific measures to promote a climate of investment in the State, a climate of generation of employment, a climate for diversification of agriculture, a climate for raising the rural incomes, which would, all put together, probably contribute to the restoration of peace and stability in the coming years to Punjab. The Government of India was also influenced in its decisions by the widespread support from political parties in Punjab and the farming community which this proposal had received There are various advantages in the proposal:—

(1) 74 per cent of the total proposed investment is in food and agro processing;

(2) At full capacity the project will utilise an estimated 80,000 tonnes of fruits and vegetables and 30,000 tonnes of potatoes and grains; and thus find a stable market for these agricultural products;

(3) It will bring an advanced technology to food processing and develop this industry;

(4) Create substantial additional employment capacity in rural areas.

(5) Generate additional tax revenues, estimated at over 150 crores per annum at the current level of taxation;

(6) Export 50 per cent of the total value of its production of which 40 per cent will be from the company's own manufactured products and 10 per cent from products manufactured by others;

(7) The export obligation will be extended to 10 years instead of the usual 5 years for other such collaborations. The promoters have also agreed that the export activities can start immediately on approval;

(8) Net foreign exchange earning will equal to more than 5 times of total foreign exchange outflow. This means that for every dollar that India spends in foreign exchange on this project; the company will ensure an export earning of 5 dollars;

(9) Imports will be totally according to the existing policies of the Government of India and will

bear all custom duties as in vogue at the time of import;

(10) The terms agreed to by Pepsico in India are far better than their existing agreements with Russia, China and various other countries. In Russia and China they have an export-import ratio of 1:1 whereas in the case of India the ratio will be 5:1 as explained above.

(11) The Agro Research Centre to be established by Pepsico will function in consultation with the ICAR and Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.

(12) Manufacture of soft-drink will be limited to only 25 per cent of the total turn-over of the project;

(13) The soft-drink concentrate will be manufactured — this is important, Sir— within the country and in a company in which majority shares (60 per cent) will be held by Indian companies. Both in Russia and China the finished concentrate is imported from their foreign plants outside the country.

(14) Since the units under this proposal will be set up in the State itself and have the backing of a State Government public sector corporation, it is hoped that the role of middlemen will be reduced and stable incomes will be available to the farmers through captive consumption.

(15) The project will go a long way in reducing the wastage of fruits and vegetables.

(16) No foreign brand names will be used for domestic sales.

There has been some confusion as to why the Government has allowed a foreign collaboration with M|s. Pepsico when Coca-Cola had been thrown out in 1977. Coca-Cola had been categorically asked by the Government to reduce its equity in India to 40 per cent and also to manufacture the concentrate in India. The Corporation categorically said "No" to all these conditions but rather chose to stop their operations in India and walked out. It may be noted that these two conditions have been complied with by M|s. Pepsico.

The project will go a long way in diversifying agriculture in Punjab. This diversification had been recommended by an Expert Committee which felt that the present agro-climatic systems in Punjab were being degraded due to repetitive use of land for cultivation of wheat and rice which have similar demands of water, nutrients, etc. The area under horticultural crop in Punjab is only 1.9 per cent against the national average of 6.25. The Committee recommended that action should be initiated for increasing the area under horticultural crop to 6.25 per cent of the total crop area by 2000 AD. The larger diversification which would provide incentives to the farmers for horticulture, lead to better yields and distinguish between table and processing varieties. It has been estimated that farm incomes which are in the region of Rs. 7000 per hectare from cereal cultivation may jump to Rs. 15000 to 20000 per hectare due to horticulture. Such composite projects will also go a long way in reducing the immense wastage in fruits and vegetables. It has been estimated that on a national basis we waste almost Rs. 3000 crores worth of fruits and vegetables every year. I may also point out that India currently processes only 1.5 per cent of the total output of fruits and vegetables.

Any apprehension that food processing projects will deny fresh produce to the common man or result in higher prices is probably misplaced. Productivity of fruits and vegetables in India is very much below international standards. It is for this reasons

[Shri Jagdish Tytler]

that the Government of India has separately announced a policy to permit import of hybrid seeds. To give an example, India produces barely 7000 pineapples plants per hectare whereas Hawai, I am told, produces almost 17000 plants per hectare. In Phillipines, for example, mango crops have been harvested for 9 months following hormone treatment, whereas in our country we have a much shorter harvest. Besides such improvements, it is also important to remember that fruit processing projects will initially utilise immense quantities which are wasted every year. Government of India and now the Ministry of Food Processing Industries have been following the policy of promoting foreign collaboration and joint ventures in food processing. In the period between 1985 to 1987, 20 such collaborations were allowed.

Members may be aware that the soft-drink industry is now delicensed. Indian companies, including those with less than 40 per cent foreign share holding, can be granted permission to set up facilities for manufacturing soft-drink concentrates in the country. It has been estimated that the per-capita consumption of soft drinks is very low in India, compared to other markets. It is therefore true that there is a large scope for growth in this sector and significant growth has also been seen in the last decade, the Indian market at present consumes close to 3000 million bottles. At its peak capacity, this project will produce only about 20 to 25 per cent of the existing manufacture of soft drinks in the country. This will in no way disturb the existing market trends in the soft drink sector in our country where one group enjoys a monopoly of almost 60 per cent and is followed by two other groups each commanding almost 15 to 20 per cent of the market share. In a rapidly growing market it can therefore be estimated that the new soft drink to be launched will only be one of the smaller shareholders.

There has been a note of caution from some quarters that the entry of multi-nationals into food processing has been through some consultants and that it will also lead to some kind of destabilisation. I would, first of all, like to make it clear that no intermediate or agents or consultants have been associated in this proposal. The proposal was moved by a State Public Sector Corporation and the licence has been given to them only. This proposal, like many others already sanctioned in proposal and a foreign collaboration. The Government of India perceive it to be a proposal which will upgrade food processing technology, increase rural incomes and rural employment and also help in the export strategy of our counrty. I would only like to mention at the end that we believe the strength and stability of our democracy and Government arises from the intrinsic international strength of our system. This cannot be endangered by any multi-national whatsoever.

Finally, I would like to draw your attention to Government's strong commitment to take development to the farm. A majority of our population lives in rural areas and is occupied in agriculture. The Government is convinced that the removal of poverty can only be achieved through rapid development of our agriculture. That is why we have strongly supported the growth of food processing industries in rural areas. The logic is simple yet innovative. Food processing adds value to our largest national investment; agriculture. The development of such industries will increase farm incomes, boost exports and benefit the consumer. The proposed joint venture is a step in the right direction. Among the advantages we see in it are:—

(a) Growth of the domestic processed food industry;

(b) Access to the world markets for processed fruit and vegetable;

(c) Upgrade existing technology in agriculture processing and packaging to international standards.

Thank you.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): Sir, while going through this statement which has been made by my young friend I could understand that the various cogent reasons given by the Minister for accepting this proposal might be perhaps necessary for creating an atmosphere in Punjab. There might be a political reason for creating an atmosphere in Punjab, and this proposal might have been considered on that ground.

But, Mr. Chairman, I am really a little bit in a confused state of mind. What is the policy of the Government at present on import substitution? What is meant by liberalisation? Particularly I am really doubtful, when I see my young friend giving some logical defence of the proposal, why the Government has accepted this. Why I say, Mr. Minister, that I am in a confused state of mind is that on the one hand when the Industry Minister replies he says that there will be no technology tie-up in low priority items and on the other hand this proposal is there while the various Departments of the Government of India are more than convinced that consumer items are low priority items, that this particular project of Pepsico is a low priority item. That is my conviction. During the last session I made some observations regarding tying up of technology with various multi-nationals for Barbie dolls for He-man. Now the latest is Joe-Man with MRF tyres and other companies. Then the jeans, travel boots and various items. Even chewing-gum has also been permitted according to the press reports. Our Government claims to follow a path to bring about a socialist pattern of economy. My question is how these consumer items fall in the socialist pattern of society? Moreover technologies of high grade are not being brought into this country. Rather low-grade technologies are being encouraged.

In the statement my young friend, Mr. Tytler, has introduced another dangerous aspect. When Indira Ji was the Prime Minister of this country, the question of entry of multi-nationals in the seed production came up. At that time Mr. Subramaniam and Mr. Jagjivan Ram were the Ministers of Agriculture. I know how vehemently the Government itself opposed the seed proposals. Now you say that the seed is also being imported. I ask whether all universities in this country don't have research scientists? The Government itself has claimed that we have evolved new technologies for hybrid seeds. One can understand if once in a blue moon you do that. Ten years back we allowed import of wheat hybrid seeds from Mexico or rice from Philippines. But those are bygone days. Now our scientists are quite competent to do so. Therefore, I woud request you to remove that paragraph at least. Otherwise that will kill the agricultural innovativeness of our research scientists and ultimately the multi-nationals will capture the agriculture sector, in which at least they have not at present been premitted.

Various questions have come to my mind and I will put them with supporting evidence as short as possible.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Please be short.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal): He cannot be short. The Minister's statement itself contains six pages.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): As short as possible, but be short.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: I am encroaching upon some Government information which is in my possession. It is my right to disclose that. The Minister also might be knowing it.

[Shri A. G. Kulkarni]

Sir, various questions and objections have been raised by various Government departments on Pepsi Cola proposal since it was submitted to the Government. One question was when the domestic soft drink industry does not import raw materials, why should it be allowed in this case? In the Statement the Minister has stated that it will be manufactured in India and minimum concentrate will be permitted. Sir, you were also a Minister in your State and he is a young Minister. You know, Sir, bureaucracy has a grip over the English language, what to talk of its grip over politicians and administration. Bureaucrats are neither Cambridge nor Harvard trained. The Professor has run away. How to use the English words? Yesterday, Sir, I got a funny letter on a proposal. It neither makes fish nor fowl. I do not know whether it is permitted or not but God only knows. I enquired from the Secretary

कि इसक मिनिंग क्य है? कहने लगे, आप बैठिये, यह हो ज एग आहिस्ता-आहिस्त हो जाएगा।

So, I only want to draw your attention to this meaning "to the extent permissible". You know, Sir, what is meant by "to the extent permissible"? It means from .050 to 1,00,000 per cent. Whatever it is, that is one thing.

Secondly, about the investment, I will not go into the details. But I want to touch the issue relating to trade mark. The Minister has said categorically in the statement that in the technological collaborations which are permitted by the Government, no trade mark or brand name is to be used in such a proposal. Am I to understand that the concentrate or the Pepsicola whatever is going to be manufactured will not be manufactured under the Pepsi brand name? You have mentioned and also compared us with China and Russia about their performance. It may be a political point for Mr. Dipen Ghosh...

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: I will reply to that.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: But that is not suitable for us. Their living standards, their economic approach are entirely different. We have got Indian, nationalist and socialist approach. It is neither a Chinese approach nor Russian approach nor an American approach. So that approach must be suitable to this land and to the intellect available in this land.

Sir, I also want to know whether he will say categorically that the brand name will neither be used for Pepsi nor for potato or whatever you are going to make out of it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Even in export also you do not want to use it.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: You export. You do anything. I have no objection but....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): So brand name can be used for export purpose.

SHRI A. G KULKARNI: First of all, I am trying to scuttle the project itself. Then, it has been contended that the Pepsi have an outstanding performance in marketing of food products. But in one of the meetings of the Ministry, it has been observed which I would quote. They say...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Are you going to take half-an-hour?

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Not at all. Don't worry. They say that in the agricultural processing and food development, they have no expertise at all. Then, how that expertise came to them? Not from the blue sky. I am not concerned whether they compete with the Indian soft drinks

or anybody else. I am just opposing Mr. Tytler's proposal and the Governmnet's proposal. For whom this Pepsi is going to be produced in this country? We are not getting even ordinary water to drink ... (*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): They want to support you.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: What I want to say is that... (*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I cannot do it from here.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: This country has a set priority right from Panditji's time to Rajiv Gandhi's time. Rajiv Gandhi himself has stated about this. When you want this Pepsi, for whom you want? For 5 per cent of the elitist people in this country whose children want Barbie dolls, chocolates and chewing gum? They want Pepsi. Do you know Mr. Tytler how much a soft drink costs nowadays? Sometimes my grandson tries to ask me "Grandfather, please give us money. I want to purchase Limca of Campacola." This soft drik costs between Rs. 2.50 and Rs. 3.00. कहां से पैसा लाऊं। Where is the money? For whom this soft drink is meant. It is meant for the elitist people. Please send them to America. Let them drink to their hearts content. I am not concerned with that. I am quoting that the proposal for manufacture of

6. P.M.

certain items for import of soft drink concentrate cannot be considered together. This is one of the observations of the Departmental Secretariat Committee. Then, Mr. Vice-Chairman, they say that it is also to be pointed out that as the case of M|S Agro Products, there was earlier an application. All the items of exports are not relatable to the item of exports. What they are importing, they are not exporting that thing. I am not going into the foreign exchange etc. Now, Mr. Minister, I am quoting you from your own files of the Government. This is 16th September, 1986.

> "Pepsico, they say, has accepted the condition that the use of foreign brand name will be in accordance with the existing policy guidelines of the Government of India".

Then, the Industrial Development Ministry says,

> "They are not in favour of proposal that PepsiCo projection of 30 per cent of turnover in synthetic materials marketed in India would give setback to fruit processing industry." Also says he is "not free from doubt whether we need to import technology for soft drink concentrates."

This is another observation of November 28, 1986. Then, Sir, on January 2, 1987, the Ministry of Finance, Departmtnt of Economic Affairs says:

> "Soft drink is a low priority area Entry of PepsiCo into this area will harm domestic manufacturers considerably."

Then, again on May 27, 1988, the Department of Food said, "They had no definite information on the capability/expertise of PepsiCO".

Then, Mr: Vice-Chairman, Sir, in the same breath, the Department of Food says, "since technological capability in agro-processing industry of PepsiCO was an important issue for consideration, it should be ascertained and examined clearly on the basis of adequate information from the Mysore Technological Institute and the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore says, this technology is available in this country." Then Sir, on 10th August, on query of technological competence of PepsiCO

[Shri A. G. Kulkarni]

in fruit processing area, Additional Secretary, Department of Agriculture reports to PAB (10th August, 1987) that "CFTRI Mysore had been asked to examine the technology related issues also".

So, the question I have given. The reply I have given. Then, the Department of Food and Civil Supplies because in the meantime, that was turned into the Department of Food and Civil Supplies said, soft drink component are not necessary. Indigenous technology is available in food and soft drink. No need for project which depends so much on trans-national and imported technology in a low priority area."

That is the view of the Secretary of Finance. The last point, which they said in that meeting of September 8, 1987 is that there is no recommendation. No recommendation was made by this Committee. Then PepsiCo proposal does not divulge technological details. PepsiCO and its associated companies have experience only in processing potato and maize products.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Mr. Kulkarni, you have taken much time.

SHRI A. G. QULKARNI: I am so sorry, Sir. Having said all these things, I say that the Coca Cola project when it was banished from this country, they were importing. Reduction of import content was started during Indiraji's time and it was reduced from 25 per cent to 20 per cent, 15 per cent to 7 per cent. When Janata Party came in to power, it was 5 per cent and then you know, it was decided that they should be ousted from this country. (Interruptions) ...That is what I say. Coca Cola was banished on the very ground I would only ask you this, Mr. Minister.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I want to make this clear. Excuse me for interrupting you. IBM and Coca-Cola were not banished. They were told to bring down their equity share to 40 per cent and they left. (*Interruptions*) I agree that it cannot be compared. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Mr. Vice-Chairman, at that time, if I don't mistake, it was before the Janata rule. I think Mr. Dinesh Singh was the Commerce Minister. Myself, Mr. Chandra Shekhar and Mr. Dharia were asking for the reduction and to stop the import. Indiraji brought it down to five per cent and the last blow was the Janata party's decision. The capital involved in shares etc. are sophisticated English words. Actually it means we told them we were going to drive them out. Then they wanted to wriggle out.

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH (Maharashtra): Would you please yield for a minute, Appaji? The record has to be set correct on this point. I boy to Appaji. The fact is that under the provisions of the FERA, a foreign company operating in India, if it is not operating in a high technology area, has to bring down its equity to 40 per cent. This is applicable to all companies. And all companies which were not involved in high technology area were asked to come down to 40 per cent and the two companies which refused to come down to 40 per cent were Coca-Cola and IBM.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): The Minister has given it in his statement. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH: Something has been said. We have to clarify. The hon. Minister has tried to clarify. (*Interruptions*). I am not a Minister. I do not have any right. I am not like you. I am quite happy. (*Interruptions*). They left this country because they refused to diluted their equity.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): The Minister has stated it already.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): He has already taken five minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Mr. Singh, please sit down. (*Interruption*)

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:*

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH: In this proposal. The company has agreed to the conditions imposed by the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. That is the point.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): This point only. Others will not go on record.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM (Kerala):*

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: With due respect to my friend.... (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I want to accommodate as many Members as possible. So please do not interrupt.

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH:

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:*

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Mr. Vice-Chairman.... (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Order please.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Mr. Vice-Chairman, subject to my mental capacity to remember, fifteen years, back,....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN SHRI JAGESH DESAI): You don't go into that.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: I am coming to the last point. During Indiraji's time FERA, 40 per cent etc.. (*Interruption*) You can correct me because you have a battery of Secretaries with you; you have ten Secretaries giving different opinions. Ultimately the PIB said the soft drink export to be included in the proposal, accepted, etc. I am not concerned. Only my last two or three sentences. I want to ask the Minister, I am really interested in politically settling this Punjab problem, because of the devastation, unemployment, etc. there. Mr. Minister, I am one with you that this country has failed in encouraging exports of horticulture products. We are exporting rose flowers from Tashgan in Sangli District; the flowers are flown to Paris, Geneva, etc. fetching fantastic prices....

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Does potato belong to horticulture?

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Cooperatives are there everywhere in agriculture. I want to request the Minister whether the Government is not justified in accepting this proposal. I request that it shou.d be scuttled and thrown our.... (*Interruptions*). But I am prepared to have a compromise. This Pepsico proposal, concentrate, manufacture of this high cost drink in this country, stop it. If you want to have this potato business which you yourself have, created that it is giving 15,000... (*Interruption*) We are producing angoor and roses; we get 40,000 per hectare. What are you talking of 15,000? I want to know whether the Government will agree to my proposal: for five years postpone these things; let us see whether Mysore Institute can develop that type of concentrate. Don't permit a single farthing concentrate from this multinational I am doubtful whether there is the CIA and all those things in that. I am not going to speak on that. But I am doubtful about the intention of the multinational in manufacturing the chewingum, barbodolls, jeans, this he-man, what not. Where is the government? Where is the Socialistic approach? Where is the economy of import substitution? I plead with you that my views should be conveyed to the proper authority and this proposal should be be bifurcated.

श्री अश्विनी कुमार (बिहार) : माननीय उप सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के अन्दर पेप्सी कोला को पंजाब में नियंत्रण देकर खाद्य क्षेत्र के अन्दर एक टेक्नालाजी के माध्यम से कारखाना लगाने की सुविधा प्रदान की गई है । हमारे सामने, देश के सामने, सरकार के सामने प्रश्न यह है कि हमारी प्रायोरिटीज क्या हैं ? मेरे हिसाब से फर्स्ट प्रायोरिटी है कि देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक को और जिसमें से अधिकांश पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे रहते हैं, जो गांवों में रहते हैं,

*Not recorded.

[श्री अश्विनी कुमार]

उनको घर पर, गांवों में काम मिले । देश की दूसरी प्रायोरिटी यह है कि जो उद्योग-धंधे लगें वे हमारी टैक्नालाजी से लगें और जो टैक्नालाजी हमारे पास है, हाई टेक्नालाजी है, प्लेन बनाना है कोई बहुत बड़े कम्प्यूटर की टेक्नोलाजी है, वह हम विदेश से लें तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है । इसी आधार पर काम चल रहा है या चल रहा था। परन्तु आज यह देखा जा रहा है कि किसान जिस काम को कर सकता है--आज भी कई ऐसे स्थान में मंत्री महोदय को बता सकता हूं जहां पर कि किसान अपने खाली समय में टमाटर से चटनी बनाते हैं, अचार बनाते हैं, पोटेटो चिप्स बनाते हैं, केले में चले जायें तो वह केले के चिप्स बनाते हैं और उससे खाली समय में उनको आमदनी होती है । उन सबकी रोजी-रोटी छीन कर एक मल्टीनेशनल को दे देना, मैं इसको गरीब आदमी के साथ विश्वासघात और देश की औद्योगिक नीति के साथ भी विश्वासघात मानता हूं ।

पेप्सी कोला के जितने लाभ गिनाये गये हैं, बहुत सारी बातें मेरे विद्वान मानवीय सदस्य कुलकर्णी जी ने कही हैं, उनको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं । जहां तक फूड प्रोसेसिंग का प्रश्न है, यह स्पष्ट कहा गया है कि फूड प्रोसेसिंग के अन्दर पेप्सीकोला का कोई अनुभव नहीं है, वह किसी और से टाई-अप करके उनका लाभ लेने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं ।

दूसरी बात है कि जहां तक सॉफ्ट ड्रिंक का प्रश्न है, कोका-कोला की बहुत चर्चा हुई । कोका-कोला विदेश से आया था हमको ठंडा पेय पिलाता था और वह चला गया । क्या देश के अन्दर कोई व्यक्ति ठंडे पेय के कारण भूखा मरा या ठंडा पेय नहीं मिला ? हमारे देश के अन्दर कम्पनियां बनीं, किसी ने 60 प्रतिशत का शेयर लिया, किसी ने 20 प्रतिशत का शेयर लिया और किसी ने 30 प्रतिशत का लिया । जो सेंटर सेंट कोका-कोला का था, वह देश के उद्योगपतियों ने, देश के नागरिकों ने उसको फैलाया और देश के किसी भी कोने में चले जाइये, तो आज साफ्ट ड्रिंक की कोई कमी नहीं है, सबको लोकल प्राडक्शन मिलता है । मल्टी-नेशनल की जगह देश के अन्दर सैकड़ों कम्पनियां खड़ी हो गईं । मल्टी-नेशनल के माध्यम से जो हजारों-करोड़ों रुपया विदेशों में जाता था, वह जाना बन्द हो गया और साफ्ट ड्रिंक भी मिलना प्रारम्भ हो गया । कोका-कोला की तरह वह स्वादिष्ट न हो, परन्तु हमारी प्रायोरिटी क्या है ? दो जून खाना चाहिए, 50 प्रतिशत जनता को दो जून भोजन चाहिये, वस्त्र चाहिए और जो 10 प्रतिशत जनता है जिसके पास कि काले और सफेद धन की भरमार है, क्या सारे कंज्यूमर प्रोडक्ट्स बना कर हम केवल उनकी रक्षा करना चाहते हैं कि गरीब आदमी की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं ? यह मौलिक प्रश्न है जिसके ऊपर सरकार को सोचना पड़ेगा । जब इसके बारे में सोचता हूं--अभी इसमें कहा गया है कि लोगों को काम मिलेगा । पेप्सी कोला ने खुद कहा है कि पांच सौ लोगों को हम नौकरी देंगे, बाकी लोगों को खेत खलिहान में कम मिलेगा डाऊन दी लिंक काम मिलेगा, अप दो लिंक काम मिलेगा, परन्तु नौकरी केवल पांच सौ के लिए है । यह पांच सौ लोगों के लिए नौ हजार करोड़ रुपए लगाना, विदेशी कम्पनी को बुलाना, यह उचित है क्या ? यह प्रश्नवाचक है और आपके लिए सोचने का प्रश्न है ।

दूसरे, जहां तक मल्टी-नेशनल का प्रश्न है हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने रूस और चीन का उदाहरण दिया है । वहां पर कुक

अलग प्रकार का तंत्र है । उनको इकानामी भी अलग है और उनका राजतंत्र भी अलग है । अगर वास्तव में मंत्री महोदय मल्टी-नेशनल्ज के आगमन का रूस और चीन के साथ जो कम्पेरिजन कर रहे हैं, उस कम्पेरिजन को यदि दक्षिणी अमरीका के राज्यों के साथ करें, तो शायद ज्यादा उपयुक्त होगा जहां हमारी तरह का प्रजातंत्र और मल्टी-पार्टी सिस्टम था । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय बहुत विद्वान हैं, जानते हैं कि इन मल्टी-नेशनल्ज ने दक्षिणी अमरीका के राज्यों में किस प्रकार से राज्य उजड़ाये और बसाये और किस प्रकार से अमरीका के इशारे पर वहां के राजतंत्र को चलाया है । यह छिपा हुआ नहीं होगा और आज हम कहते हैं कि पंजाब के अन्दर स्थिति भयानक है और किसी को--कोई विदेश से आता है तो उसको पंजाब का वीजा देने के लिए चार बार सोचा जाता है कि उसको दिया जाए कि नहीं दिया जाय । और अगर वह गद्दार हो तो उसको जल्दी जब तक यहां चार बार एप्लीकेशन नहीं दे उसको पंजाब में जाने नहीं दिया जाए, क्या इस प्रकार की स्थिति में जिसमें विदेश पाकिस्तान के हाथ की बात आए तो क्या अमरीका हमको डी स्टबलाइज नहीं कर रहा है ? अमरीका हमको बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में डीस्टबलइज कर रहा है और उन अमरीकन्ज को हम खुली छूट दे रहे हैं । पेप्सी कोला के माध्यम से पंजाब में आकरके खेल खेलने की छूट दे रहे हैं । जहां तक मुझे पता है इसका भी एक डाइरेक्टर है मि० कैंडल, जो दक्षिणी अमेरिका में सी०आई०ए० के एजेंट्स का प्रमुख रहा है, वह भारत में आ रहा है । आप उसको पंजाब जाने का निमंत्रण दे रहे हैं । अपने कंधों पर बैठ-कर आप उसको वहां पर ले जा रहे हैं तो यह क्या पंजाब की और देश की सुरक्षा के लिए उचित है ? . . . (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : खून की होली खेलने के वास्ते ।

श्री विश्वजित पृथ्वीजित सिंह : मान गए, मान गए । . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री अश्विनी कुमार : उप सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री विश्वजित सिंह जी की शाबाशी के लिए उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं । दूसरा प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि जब हम मल्टी-नेशनल्ज को बुलाते हैं तो टैक्नोलोजी एरिया में बुलाते हैं, हमारे अनुभव हैं, कोठारी जनरल फूड के साथ 1/3 पार्टनर-शिप करने का यहां मौका दिया गया, हमारा अनुभव है कि जहां तो टैक्नालाजी एरिया में फारेन कंसर्न्ज आए हैं, पांच साल हो गए हैं एक्सपोर्ट एग्रीमेंट जो था उन्होंने पूरा किया है या नहीं ? जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है कि उन्होंने पूरा नहीं किया है और सरकार हर साल उनको छूट देती चली जा रही है । केवल कोठारी जनरल का नहीं कैडबरी के साथ भी यही हुआ है और भी कितनी ही कंपनियां हैं जिन्होंने कि विदेशी एग्रीमेंट किये । हमारी सरकार के सामने एक लुभावनी चीज दे दी कि हम इतना फारेन एक्सचेंज अर्न करके देंगे । लेबर ट्रबल हो गई, यह हो गया, वह हो गया लेकिन आज तक भी किसी कंपनी का उन्होंने लाइसेंस रद्द नहीं किया है । कल को पेप्सी कोला कुछ करेगा इसकी कोई गारंटी है क्या ? मुझे लगता है इस प्रकार की कोई गारंटी नहीं है और पेप्सी कोला भी आज जो कुछ लुभावने नारे इनको दिखा कर फारेन एक्सचेंज की बात कर रहा है और उप सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या हम फारेन एक्सचेंज के लिए अपने गांवों के लोगों को जो कुछ रोजी-रोटी है वह भी उठा कर विदेशों में कर देंगे ? हमारे पास इसके अनुभव है । पंजाब में यह पेप्सी कोला आ रहा है 1962 में पाकिस्तान में कार्न प्रोडक्ट यू.एस.ए. का आया ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई): श्री अश्विनी कुमार जी, अभी प्वाइंटेड क्वश्चन पूछ लीजिए ।

श्री अश्विनी कुमार : बिल्कुल वही पूछ रहा हूं । वहां पाकिस्तान में आया और मेज की चीज बनाने के लिए आया । मेज प्रोडक्ट सारा विदेश में जाने लगा और पाकिस्तान के नागरिकों को जो सस्ता अनाज मिलता था वह सारा खत्म हो

[श्री अश्विनी कुमार]

गया । इस सारी कहानी का हमारे मंत्री महोदय को पता है । इसके बाद भी एक चीज मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा टैक्नालाजी नो हाउ की फी क्या 8 लाख डालर पेप्सी कोल को पंजाब एग्रो इंडस्ट्री देने जा रही है ? सारी पार्टनरशिप के अलावा 8 लाख देने जा रही है ? तीसरी बात अन्त में ये जितने प्वाइंट्स मेरे आदरणीय मित्र श्री कुलकर्णी जी ने कहे हैं, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि उसमें सत्यता कितनी है । इसके अलावा मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि जो एग्रो इंडस्ट्रीज से पेप्सी कोला का एग्रीमेंट हुआ है भारत सरकार का जो एग्रीमेंट हुआ है वह कृपया मंत्री महोदय टेबल पर रखें ताकि हम सब लोगों को पता लगे कि उसके अन्दर क्या है और क्या नहीं है । उसको छिपाकर रखने की कोई ऐसी बात नही है । अन्त में एक और निवेदन करना चाहूंगा, सरकार ने निर्णय किया है पेप्सी कोला का, कितने विरोध के बावजूद किया है और मेरा इतना ही सुझाव है कि जो किसानों का माल खरीदा जाएगा वह सीधा पेप्सी कोला खरीदेगा या कुछ कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी बना करके किसानों को संगठित करके उनको कुछ मूल्य दिलाने की आप कृपा करेंगे ताकि किसानों के हित की सुरक्षा रहे और मल्टीनेशनल हमारे किसानों का खून चूसकर नहीं जा सकें ?

अन्त में फिर यहीं कहना चाहूंगा कि मेरी छोटी बुद्धि के हिसाब से पेप्सी कोला सरीखे मल्टी-नेशनल्ज को लो टैक्नालाजी एरिया में बुलाकर और फिर अन्त में इतना ही है कि जो हमारी प्रायरिटी लिस्ट बनी है कौन से उद्योग छोटे उद्योग होंगे, मिडल होंगे और बड़े उद्योग होंगे उसमें फूड प्रोसेसिंग स्माल स्केल स्टेट सेंटर्स में है इस नीति को बना कर आपने उस नीति को भी ताक पर रख दिया है जो काम गांव के लोग कर सकते थे उस नीति को छोड़ दिया है ? इस प्रकार के गांव वालों को जो मिल सकता था वह भी नहीं मिलेगा । यह गांव के लोगों से साथ भला नहीं है सारे देश के गांव के किसानों के साथ इससे बड़ा धोखा को नहीं हो सकता है इसके साथ ही मैं इसका विरोध करते हुये समाप्त करता हूं । धन्यवाद

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am surprised to read the statement made by the hon. Minister because some time back the spokesman of the Government said that Pepsi Cola would not be permitted. During the Question Hour, the Minister as also telling that there is no possibility of the Pepsi Cola coming into India. Now, surprisingly I find that the Government has changed its mind. I do not know it is so. One thing is very clear to me. I am afraid of the developments. When the Prime Minister visited West Germany and Japan, he had made certain policy statements which, according to me, are very detrimental to the interests of our country. In those statements, he had invited the foreign companies to come and directly invest money in India without any qualifications. The statements are there and he has never denied them. He had invited the West German monopoly companies and Japanese monopoly companies to come and invest money in India. In the past, we were taking of technology and colleboration. Now, he was asking them to invest money directly in India. I think that our economic policy has reached a new and higher and a dangerous phase. Previously, it was only in the industrial area. Now, in the agricultural field also. they are inviting multinational corporations. That is a new phase. They are inviting foreign investment in the food processing industry, packing industry and all these industries. That is why a separate department has been created and a separate Minister has been appointed. It is not accidental that a separate Minnistry was formed. The purpose was this. Nobody understood it at that time. It is not the Pepsi Cola alone. So many things are now coming. All the multi-national corporations have been told that we have opened our gates and we have opened

our womb. They can come on. They can invest now.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Now come to Pepsi Cola.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: Sir, Pepsi Cola is one of the things. We are discussing Pepsi Cola. Pepsi Cola is one of the multi-national companies. Now, you are inviting a multinational company like Pepsi Cola in the agricultural sector. Now it is not only industries. You have inviting multi-national corporations in agriculture and in other areas. That is your understanding. You think that you can build the country with the help of foreign money and multinational corporations. You must learn a lesson from the other countries. It is a new thing has happened here. He mixed it up with Coca Cola. I do not want to go into that.

Secondly, he says that according to the agreement, Pepsi Cola will export. To whom is he speaking? I do not know. Are we children? We are all Members of Parliament. We know something about Pepsi Cola. You also know. But you do not want to state the whole facts. The Pepsi Cola Company is operating in 150 countries.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I can tell you one thing. One of my relatives was going to Canada. He asked: 'What I should bring from India?' He was told that 'you send one box of Limca'. So, it can be.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: I will come to that. You are helping me.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: You should not forget that 1,50,000 villages do not have drinking water facility.

SHRI N E. BALARAM: What I am saying is that the Pepsicola is operating in 150 countries They are operating in 150 countries. You are the 151st. I will show you. You do not know the fact. We are the 151st. In 150 countries, they are operating. And from there, they are exporting. And now we are told that with this Company's operating in India, we will be able to export. Export where? Maybe to Surinam where only one lakh people are there, where they do not have the Pepsicola Company. Is that an area for your export?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I would just like to make an observation. Otherwise my point will be lost. You mentioned about 151 countries.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: 150 countries.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Okay, 150, mentioned that in 150 countries Pepsicola is manufactured and exported. I would like to inform you that they are manufacturing Pepsicola in most of the countries. But nowhere have they been exporting the agro produce as we are going to ask them to do it.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: I am not talking about that. You are allowing Pepsicola. The number two is only a fig leaf. I will tell you. You want to import Pepsicola. You want a fig leaf. That is potato. Nothing else. How much potato can you produce? What are you talking? The point is that it is not possible. Even if the Company agrees now, there is no possibility of much export. That is my point. It is all a tall talk. Nothing will come out of it. Don't try to mislead the House. There is no question of...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): There may be some conditions. We do not know.

SHRI N E BALARAM: What are those conditions? Nobody knows. Even about the concentrate, he says that there are conditions. Where are they? I do not know where they are

[Shri N. E. Balaram]

because the spokesman of the Company was saying that they do not allow that. But he says that there is a condition. All right, I am not going into that. I will take this statement as true. So telling us that they will improve the export of this country is utterly baseless. There is no scope for export. Where do you export? Where do you export, I am asking you. So, the question of export is all a tall talk. The most important point is why do you want this Pepsicola in our country, Why? I do not know. Day before yesterday, I had been to the Salem district in Tamil Nadu. Do you know what people are telling? They are paying 25 paise per pot of drinking water. You go and investigate. You send your own men. The entire Salem people are getting drinking water by paying 25 paise per pot. And you want to produce Pepsicola in this country. You go and see how many lakhs and lakhs of people are there in the villages without drinking water. And you have no money for that. You know the Rural Development Minister, without any shame, told the State Ministers' Conference that "we do not have sufficient money to give drinking water". He has no money for drinking water. And this Gentleman has got money. For what? For producing Pepsicola. So, that contradiction is there. Where are we living? In which world are we living, I am asking you. So, this is only a fig leaf. They want to invite the multinational corporations. Where? In Punjab. You know there is a history behind this particular Company. It is a notorious Company. This is not an harmless company. This Pepsicola Company is a notorious company. They are behind the overthrow of the Allende Government in Chile. Every student of politics knows that. They have thrown out governments, and they are now invited in Punjab and they feel it is a proper place. And this gentleman only speaks about...

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Kindly ask him not to be personal; he says 'this gentleman' or 'this gentleman has money' or 'this gentleman's shareholding'.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Once I stopped him.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: I mean the Minister. You are the gentleman-Minister, or the Minister-gentleman. Anyway, my point is, Sir, he has made a statement that all the political parties have supported it. I do not know which are the parties which have supported it. Is it my party? It is utterly untrue to say of my party supporting Pepsi cola scheme in Punjab. Which world are you living in?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: There are minutes.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: You show me the minutes. Which political party is supporting it? I do not want to go into Chinese or the Russian question. That is a different matter. He was saying, look here, China is producing; look, Russia is producing...

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: If one compares an ass with a horse, why do you bother?

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: I am totally opposed to it.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I hope you call India as a horse.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: Sir, they allowed one Double Cola some months back or about a year back. Double Cola is also a multinational company. And now the second thing has come. What will happen to our soft-drinks industry here because we

have got a number of small-scale industries? This is an area which comes under the small-scale industry; similarly agriculture is an area; agro-industry is another area, and most of the economists and seriously-thinking people will agree with me that in a country like India where small and medium industry can be developed, now that industry and that market is being handed over to the multinational corporation, telling them you can take the whole market; you can take the whole soft-drink industry. You are, in fact, selling out our market which is most detrimental to our country's interest. I do not want to use a stronger word; it is an unpatriotic action on the part of the Government. So I am totally opposed to it and I would like to ask the Minister as to what will happen to the soft-drink industry in India in the near future.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Mr. Vice-Chairman, first of all I want to raise a point of procedure, because the Minister has made a statement, a 6-page statement, dealing with a very important Government policy shift, and that too, in the background of the last two and a half years' debate, occasional debate and questions and answers given on the floor of this House and the other House...

DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh)... and assurances given.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: And the reply of the Minister at that time was that whatever objections or the points raised by the Members in connection with those questions or the counter-questions or the supplementaries, those will be taken into consideration while approving or clearing this proposal. So my point of procedure first of all is that before giving clearance to this project by the Government, the Government should have come to Parliament because one way or the other they were committed. I can quote many answers to the questions that were given by the Minister; I am not taking time but I only want to say that Kulkarniji has very aptly pointed out certain shift in the policies. The question is, what for Parliament is there? What for Parliament is there if it is not taken into confidence on such important issues; in this case, where a multi-national is being allowed to enter the agro-based industry, that too in a sensitive State like Punjab? Even though Parliament has not been taken into confidence before giving clearance, at least, when they decided on the clearance, they could come to Parliament with all the facts and figures and reasons in favour of or against it. In this background I would suggest that there should be a full debate on this. Not a simple statement and in connection therewith clarifications to be answered by the hon. Minister at the fag end of the day. Therefore, my first submission is that there should be a full debate on the issue.

Before I seek my clarifications, I want to go on record that this statement contains some half-truths, untruths, misplaced comparison and I should not use the word 'deliberate' but at least, I should say, tactful suppression of facts. But catering these half-truths, untruths and tactful suppression of facts a kind of euphoria is sought to be created by the Government in favour of this project. I will point them out one by one.

First of all, I would like to take the point in which our hon. Minister has taken pride regarding the manufacture of soft-drink concentrate in India by this company and, particularly, I quote his words: "...for every dollar that India spends in foreign exchange on this project, the company will ensure an export earning of 5 dollars;..." Therefore, the

[Shri Dipen Ghosh]

Government has sought to project that with the approval of this project, we will be earning more foreign exchange than what we will be spending; 1:5 and that the concentrate will be produced in India. You have said it twice. You have said very loudly that the soft-drink concentrate will be manufactured within the country. You have also said that imports would be allowed to the extent permissible. Mr. Kulkarni has asked about this. Apart from the fact that machinery is to be imported, apart from the fact that technology fee is to be given to Pepsico, for the purpose of manufacturing the concentrate in India by Pepsico, chemicals and flavours have to be imported.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Yes.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: They have been allowed to import chemicals and flavours.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Which are not available in the country.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: The cost of these chemicals and flavours will be Rs. 3.2 crores and the landed cost will be Rs. 9.6 crores.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): That means, Rs. 45 crores worth of products will be exported. I would like the hon. Minister to explain this. The foreign exchange earned must be five times more.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: It has to be that.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Therefore, Sir, chemicals and flavours will be allowed to be imported.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Which are not available in the country.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: I am coming to that point. Wherefrom did you get the certificate that these flavours and chemicals are not available in India? Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, in his statement, the hon. Minister has mentioned, he has trumpted...

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Mr. Ghosh, one minute. Mr. Minister, when you say that these are not available in India, I would like to know whether the present soft drink manufacturers in the country are importing such materials?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: It is a different formula. Nobody is going to give the formula. The formula costs billions of dollars.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: The hon. Minister has trumpeted...

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I just spoke.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: The hon. Minister has trumpeted that the brand name will not be used. Good.

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE (West Bengal): Within the country.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: When brand name will not be used, when Pepsico's brand name will not be used while marketing soft drinks here, what is the necessity of allowing the import of proprietary ingredients to the tune of Rs. 3.1 crores, landed cost of which will be Rs. 9 crores? Now, let us come to the question, Mr. Vice-Chairman. (*Interruptions*)

Let me say. Then you will impute your information. Mr. Minister, in his statement, has mentioned, "I must emphasise that no policy guidelines or framework of rules and regulations was violated or bent or any departure made." Mr. Vice-Chairman, you are more knowledgeable than myself in this field. I would like to quote from the import and export policy of the Government of India in effect from April 1985 to

March 1988, page 266, appendix XVII. It says:

> "According to the Government policy fruit juices, nectar, pulse concentrates, etc., 10 per cent allowed of FOB, but of 10 per cent (a) tin-plated (d) flavouring essence, 10 per cent"

So, 10 per cent of 10 per cent means 1 per cent of FOB. So, according to the import and export policy of the Government still in vogue, 1 per cent of FOB import is allowed on account of flavouring essence. Now we come to the question of figure. According to the arrangement and the scheme and the statement also, in 1993, when it is supposed that this project will operate in full capacity, the total export will be of the order of Rs. 11 crores. This is according to the arrangement, and five years' total export will be minimum of the order of Rs. 194 crores if they function with full capacity. So, 1 per cent of Rs. 11 crores comes to Rs. 11 lakhs. So, import should be allowed only to the extent of Rs. 11 lakhs, not to the extent of Rs. 3.2 crores. What is the percentage when the export of Rs. 194 crores will be envisaged? He is trumpeting about the export of food processing, etc. etc. That is why I am giving this figure. After five years' export of all these food products, fruit juices, potato juices and everything under the sun, the return envisaged is to the extent of Rs. 194 crores and the import content will be of the order of Rs. 37 crores. So, what is the percentage? It is nearly 20 per cent. But will the Government allow any exporter of any factory to import any commodity, not to talk of fruit juices, to the extent of 20 per cent of their export value? He is saying that food products will be exported. All right. Tomorrow I will start a factory of producing chewing gum and I will export food products. Will his Government allow me the entitlement of 20 per cent for producing chewing gum? That is why I am saying all this. He has said that no policy guidelines or framework was bent, violated or departure made. The policy is there in the Blue Book of the Red Book of the Government of India. Mr. Vice-Chairman, you kindly note, not only in respect of existing producer of soft drinks or existing exporters of food products they are allowed only to import to the extent of 1 per cent of FOB as against their export.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: It is a special project, my dear friend.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: What special product? There is no special product. That is why I am saying this is the first point. Secondly, the Minister in his statement has claimed that there will be greater utilisation of fruits and vegetables and an El Dorado will be created for the agriculturists here, particularly in Punjab. Let me check up on this. According to his statement, on full utilisation, the project is estimated to utilise 80,000 tonne of fruits and vegetables and 30,000 tonnes of potatoes and grains per year. Mr. Vice-Chairman, what is the position?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): You are going in too much details.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Because he has made a statement. I must say that these are untruths or half-truths. It is being said that 25 per cent of the fruit and vegetable products will be exported. And what does the National Horticulture Board say? The National Horticulture Board says that the total production of fruits and vegetables in Punjab in 1986-87 was about 12,03.346 tonnes, excluding potato. Therefore the fruits and vegetables to be processed by Pepsico would constitute about 7 per cent of the total production. The same is the case with potato. Only 7 per cent of total production of fruits

[Shri Dipen Ghosh]

and vegetables, excluding potato, in Punjab will be used by Pepsico. And as regards potato, the total production of potatoes in Punujab being about 8 lakhs tonnes in 1987-87, the potatoes processed by Pepsico would amount to about 3 per cent of the total production. He has stated how the Punjab farmers are going to be benefited, how the political situation of Punjab will be restored back to peace and tranquillity after this project is completed. Only 7 per cent of the fruits and vegetables, excluding potatoes, and 3 per cent of the potato production of Punjab will be consumed by this project!

About diversification, the less I speak, the better it is. Mr. Vice-Chairman, it is very important.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): This is not a debate.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: No, because the Minister has claimed that diversification....At least, Mr. Kulkarni should not diversify the attention of the Minister at the moment. He has mentioned about diversification, but he has not mentioned what specific type of machines will be installed in this Pepsico project for food processing. I am not talking of soft drinks. What type of machines, implements and equipment will be imported and installed in the food processing units and for the use of those machines whether any kind of potato, any kind of pine-apple, any kind of tomato which is grown in our country can be used and can be processed by those machinese? For being processed in those machines a particular variety of potato, a particular variety of vegetable, a particular variety of tomato or pineapple has to be grown and, for that matter, in this project the Government has allowed import of a particular type of hybrid seeds. That is another import, a very dangerous import—import of hybrid seeds—so that that particular variety of potato or tomato or pineapple can be grown in our country and which can be processed by that industry in their own machines and equipment. Of course, it will be diversified.

Now new varieties will be produced. But how will the agriculturists, as a whole, be benefited? Only those agriculturists who switch over to that particular variety will have some outlet for selling their surplus produce to that food processing unit and, that too, at whose dictated price? They have already set the price of potato at 50 paise per kilo. So, only the PEPSICO food proecssing unit will buy it. There will be no other buyer for that variety of potato, that variety of tomato or pineapple which you will allow them to grow after import of those hybrid seeds. They will be selling to that factory only.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: How do you know?

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: So there will be no sellers' market—there will be only buyers' market. The seller will be growing only that variety of vegetables, and he will be forced to sell to that particular buyer—the sole buyer.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Can't it be consumed by others?

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: What else? Other food processing units are using anything. The figures which he has given—that so many tonnes are being wasted—all those wasteful tonnes will not be used or processed by this industry. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): But can you stop production of (*Interruptions*)...

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA (Punjab): If it improves the production can you stop the production altogether?...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: General Aurora, I know where your interest lies. ...(*Interruptions*)... But I am not going to discuss it. ...(*Interruptions*)... All right, I am going to scientific development.

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA: When you increase the total production, other people will use it.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: I have seen only seven per cent and three per cent of Punjab. He belongs to Punjab. This is the National Horticultural Board's figure. And with seven per cent and three per cent you cannot bring American...(*Interruptions*)...

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA: Seven per cent of the total production is quite a lot for canning, isn't it? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Sir, I have shown how these figures in the statement, which the Minister has made, are all falsified or, actually, made to order. They have violated the Government orders.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Not at all.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: They have violated Government orders and the rosy picture which they want to project before the farmers of our country, actually, is not a rosy picture at all. Now, you know what happened to the jute growers when they were called upon to diversify, when the paddy growers were called upon to diversify for growing of jute and what is happening now. You know what happened to the tobacco growers of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra when they diversified for the growth of long-staple cotton. The question is, diversification of agriculture is necessary to meet the requirements of the home market, mainly. Mr. Matto was saying that no country's agriculture or industry can prosper, can improve or develop, without expanding the home market. Only by depending upon the export market you can't do it because, where will you go? My friend, Mr. Balaram, has asked where these products would go. He is saying that they will export but, what is our experience? Mr. Vice-Chairman, you know that in respect of every import entitlement or 7.00 p.m. replenishment there is a tie-up with export. With the passing of every year the export volume is rising, the value is also increasing, but the import is rising at a faster pace. Where would you go in the foreign market? Pepsico is saying that it has got its expertise. Mr. Kulkarni has pointed out. I am not going to reiterate. I am putting Mr. Vice-Chairman, my identity card of Rajya Sabha. Let him put on the table. Can the Minister show, can he cite a single factory in the world, owned by Pepsico which is producing fruit juices, which has got these products which they are mentioning to be exported? There is a report. I am quoting from that report.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Just one second. I would just like to inform the Member that 60 per cent of the total business of Pepsico is fruit products.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: You are wrong, Mr. Minister. You have been fed wrongly.

SHRRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Just because you are saying it is wrong, it does not make it right.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: I am giving the figures

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I could give the figures too. Don't mislead. Just because you are saying it, you are not going to make it right.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Pepsico has expertise only in soft drinks, in running of restaurants and in selling snacks.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): He has got the information.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I will answer you later.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: All right. Let him come out with the figures. Let him come out with documents. He has quoted from one document. I can quote from several other documents. I can quote from Pepsico's own annual report.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Please mention this, that you are referring to the Pepsico report.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Pepsico's annual report. I will place it on the table.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Anybody can write untruth.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: I will place it on the table, Mr. Vice-Chairman, the annual report of Pepsico.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I am also with full responsibility making the statement here.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): When the Minister says something, you have to take it as correct. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: He is misleading. He is trying to say that I am telling untruth. I did not say untruth.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: I am also an elected Member. I am also entitled to lay the paper.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): If something is wrong, then, you can raise it in some other form.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: This country is benefiting, the farmers are benefiting. By twisting the figures here and there you cannot make what I said wrong.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: This is a figure of the National Horticultural Board, what I quoted. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Not at all. Nobody has got proper figures. Only you are trying to say this.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: I have quoted from the Government figures. Can you place the Government files?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Do you know that when the Government places figure, it places proper figures?

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: I know that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): One minute. If the Minister gives a wrong figure, then for misleading the House you can raise it in another form.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Let him walk out like many other Members who have spoken and walked out. Why should he stand here and listen to me?

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: The Minister should be ashamed.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Why should I be ashamed? You should be for misleading the House.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: I am quoting from the Import-Export Policy of the Government.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: What is there to be ashamed? What have I said to be ashamed? I want to ask this He says that I should be ashamed. For what should I be ashamed?

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: I am going to say. Just wait. I am going to say that.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): He is making personal accusations.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Please sit down. You should not have said that. I think that word is not suitable.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: You can say that I told a wrong thing. Why do you say, I should be ashamed? For what? He is a colleague of mine. I have not said a word like this to him. He is a senior colleague, much, much senior to me. He has been in Parliament much longer than I.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: I say "You should be ashamed" because you are an intelligent Minister, but you are feeding what you have been fed by some officers.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Not at all. I say this with full responsibility.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: That is why I said this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): No, no. You cannot say this. When the Minister gives a figure, you have to take it as correct. If it is not correct, in some other form you can bring it.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: The Minister has stated that the import contents which were allowed, whether manufactured in India or not, were essences, flavours and chemicals. Mostly flavours and essences are being produced in India by Indian firms in collaboration with certain other foreign firms. It is not that essence is being produced without any collaboration. Already In Indian firms which are producing these essences are producing them in their factories set up in collaboration with foreign firms. And they are all good foreign firms. When Pepsico is not being allowed to use its brand name, then particularly that proprietory ingredient need not be imported. The essences or flavours or the chemicals required for the purpose of preparing concentrates could be bought from indigenous sources.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: If it is available, we will see to it that it is done.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Your entering into collaboration, not allowing any foreign multi-national to take part in the equity share... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Bihar): As long as the formula remains secret how do they know what will be imported and what will not be imported?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): The Minister will clarify that.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: I am going to conclude now.

So, naturally there are indigenous industries involved not only in agriculture. I am not going to ask the question of evidence on these things. Mr. Balaram has said Double Cola has also been on MNC. There is no comparison with Coca-Cola. It is a misplaced comparison in the sense Cola-Cola did manufacture concentrates in the Faridabad unit which was later bought by the Government of India undertaking-Modern Foods. So, it was not that Coca-Cola was not producing concentrates in our country. Coca-Cola did not agree to reduce their equity participation to the level of 40 per cent in order to get exemption from the FERA. But another point is that Pepsi Cola has been allowed to import it at a far higher rate than the Coca Cola is importing. I am not going into it. But in order to put the record straight I would say that there has been another misplaced comparison. On that too, I am sorry for you. Though you have said you are junior to me, but you are more intelligent than me. At least I thought so.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I don't want that. Please.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Mr. Minister, when you have put this comparison of import-export ratio with Russia and China, you should know that import-export ratio or import necessity depends upon the consumption pattern obtaining at a particular point of time in a given country. There is no comparison between the consumption pattern of Russian people, the Chinese people and that of the Indian people. There is another factor which you have not mentioned. They are importing concentrates against the export of Vodka, equal, 1:1; and you are importing concentrates or flavours of the concentrates against the export of food products, the basic needs of the Indian people. What is the ratio of nutrition, about the consumption of fruits, about the consumption of vegetables in our country? It is less than 15 per cent of the nutrition value. You said it is being wasted. Apart from your Food Processing Ministry, there should be an effort to avoid that wastage and to make it available at a cheaper rate to the ordinary people, to the poor people, so that they can have their better nutritious value in their daily list of food intake. So, naturally it is not a thing to be shown that so much wastage is being made.

Mr. Balaram has stated now flavour essences are being produced in our country in collaboration with foreign firms; and if that essences and flavours are allowed to be imported, to that extent they will be affected.

In order to justify another project in soft drinks, they have misquoted the figure, I should say. I quote:

> "As its peak capacity this project will produce only about 20 to 25 per cent of the existing manufacture of soft drinks in the country. This will in no way disturb the existing market trends in the soft drink sector in our country where one group enjoys a monopoly of almost 60 per cent and is followed by two other groups, each commanding almost 15 to 20 per cent of the market share."

I am not going to say whether it is 60 or 40 per cent. There was a survey by the "Economic Times", which says that it is less than 60 per cent. It is 44 or 45 per cent. But Coca-Cola and Pepsi Cola are commanding the market to the extent of 90 per cent on soft drinks in the world. These two U.S. giants have monopolised 90 per cent of the world market. Does the Minister want to say that one of the two multi-nationals of the world market should be allowed to encroach upon the holding of the market by an Indian firm to the extent of 45 or 48 or even 60 per cent? Can it be a logic? That is why I say in order to trumpet, in order to defend, certain information has been sought to be catered basing on some untruths, half truths and tactful suppression of facts and truths.

Lastly, while I oppose I want to say that why should a U.S. multinational be invited to take part in the agro-based industries in our country, far less in Punjab? The priority question is out of 5½ lakh villages in our country, you know, 1,65,000 villages do not have even drinking water facility. Almost 10 crores of our countrymen take a walk upto 10 miles to fetch a bucketful of pure drinking water. In that condition whom are we going to serve even by import and export? We are producing soft drinks by importing some flavour, incense, etc., to quench the thirst of the elitists whereas 10 crores of people are dying of thirst for want of drinking water. We will be exporting food products to the elitist of the Western metropolitan developed countries whereas our own countrymen as regards consumption of fruits and vegetabes

from the nutrition point of view are having less than 50 per cent. So, that is the question of priority. Apart from this, what Mr. Balaram has stated this that Pepsico President had arranged a meeting between Reagan and his representative over the Chile. He has quoted the figures of the Philippines. He has quoted the figures of the Hawaii. What is the experience of the Latin American countries? Why these Latin American countries call themselves as Banana Republics? For whose mal-operations? Even there was an intelligence report of the Government of India not to allow Pepsico to enter Punjab. Will the Minister kindly state whether there was an intelligence report that the Pepsico type process should not be allowed to operate in a place like Punjab?

श्री मोजा इर्शाद बेग (गुजरात) : फेयरफैक्स के टाइम पर तो यह बात याद नहीं रही, अब याद कैसे आ गयी ?

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Only two or three years ago, Mr. Buta Singh was saying "How to save the Punjab?" He was pointing out the real enemies behind the scene and in that place we are asking an American multi-national which is famous for CIA activities to operate in Punjab and to infiltrate into agro-based industries. So, I am opposed to this proposal. I demand of the Government to have a full debate in both Houses of Parliament and till such time, keep the proposal pending. Thank you.

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी) पीठासीन हुए]

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह जो विदेशी बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनी है जिसके बारे में यह नोटिस दिया गया है वह मेरी समझ में जो देश की आत्म-निर्भरता की नीति है और इस देश की जो स्वदेशी नीति है उसके विरोध में है और हमारे आत्म-सम्मान के ऊपर आघात भी है। माननीय, यह निर्णय बहुत ही बचकाना और बहुत ही अपरिपक्व है। यहां पर इस बात की भी चर्चा की गई है कि सभी मिलकर आने वाले वर्षों में पंजाब में पुनः शांति और स्थिरता ला सकें, पंजाब के सभी राजनीतिक दलों और सभी समुदाय द्वारा इस प्रस्ताव को मिले व्यापक समर्थन से भी भारत सरकार का निर्णय प्रभावित हुआ है। फिर मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह खाद्य प्रसंस्करण की उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी लाएगी और इस उद्योग का विकास करेगी। यह वह सब कारण हैं जिन कारणों के आधार पर इस बात के औचित्य को समझने की कोशिश की गई है कि क्यों लाइसेंस दिया गया और भारत सरकार इसे एक ऐसे प्रस्ताव के रूप में देखती है जो खाद्य प्रसंस्करण प्रौद्योगिकी की उन्नति करेगा, ग्रामीण आय और ग्रामीण रोजगार को बढ़ायेगा तथा हमारे देश की निर्यात नीति में भी सहायता देगा। हमारी अधिकांश जनसंख्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहती हैं और कृषि में लगी हुई है। सरकार इस बात से कायल है कि केवल कृषि के तीव्र विकास के माध्यम से ही गरीबी को हटाया जा सकता है। संक्षेप में ये सब वे उद्देश्य हैं जिनके कारण विदेशी कम्पनी के सहयोग से लाइसेंस प्रदान किया गया। लेकिन अभी भी श्री दीपेन घोष ने एक प्रश्न किया कि क्या इस कम्पनी के विरुद्ध कुछ रिपोर्ट है, आपने इंटेलीजेंस डिपार्टमेंट की सी० आई० ए० की, तो मैं, एक बहुत ही जिम्मेदार कांग्रेस (आई) के सदस्य हैं और कांग्रेस पार्टी के जनरल सेक्रेटरी भी हैं उनका नाम श्री केदार नाथ सिंह है, उनका वक्तव्य है जो कांग्रेस आफिस से 12 फरवरी, 1988 को उन्होंने एक प्रैस कांफ्रेंस करके दिया था और उसकी जो साइक्लोस्टाइल कापी है वह मेरे पास है। उस को मैं उद्धृत करना चाहूंगा :

"Shri K. N. Singh has requested the Government not to grant per-

[श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय]

mission for setting up Pepsi Cola plants in view of this Multi-National's track record of political murders and destabilisation. He said this international gangster after having failed to enter through West Bengal in 1962, had now turned to Punjab, a highly sensitive State."

Then he poses a question, "do we really need such a beverage at the cost of our own national security?"

Mr. K. N. Singh said, "like Peru and Chile, its entry would be at the cost of our national security."

यह श्री केदार नाथ सिंह कांग्रेस पार्टी के जनरल सेक्रेट्री हैं और लोक सभा के सदस्य भी हैं, उनका उद्धरण मैं इसलिए प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूं कि उन्होंने इस कोला के बारे में बहुत ही गम्भीर आरोप लगाए हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि जब मंत्री जी अपना उत्तर दें तो वह इन चीजों के भी स्पष्टीकरण करेंगे ? हमारी यह भी नीति नहीं है कि जो उपभोक्ता वस्तुएं हैं इनके लिए विदेशी कंपनियों से सहयोग नहीं लेंगे। मेरी अपनी राय यह है कि सरकार की जो घोषित नीति है जो सही नीति है, उसका उलंघन करके यह लाइसेंस दिया गया है और भारत इस क्षेत्र में स्वयं सक्षम है और स्वयं दक्ष है और कम से कम विषकों के मामले में भारत स्वयं विष प्रधान देश है और इससे विषकों को कोई लाभ या फायदा नहीं होने वाला है। यहां पर कोका कोला की भी चर्चा की गई है और अपने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि कुछ ऐसी शर्तें जनता पार्टी के सरकार के समय में लग गईं थीं जिसके कारण कोका कोला को वहां से जाना पड़ा। लेकिन कोका कोला के संबंध में 8 अगस्त, 1977 को लोक सभा में श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु का एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव था, उस में उन्होंने उद्धृत किया था Annual Report of Nutrition Research Laboratory की जो एक साल की रिपोर्ट थी 1-10-65 से 30-9-66 तक और उसमें कोका कोला के बारे में उस समय कहा गया था जिसको सरकार ने स्वीकार भी किया और श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीज केन्द्रीय सरकार में उस समय उद्योग मंत्री थे। एनुअल पार्ट में कहा गया कि

"The drink is harmful to children and young people of growing age."

और यह पेप्सीकोला फैक्टरी इसके संबंध में भी इस तरीके से विचार मुझे समाचार पत्रों में और कुछ रिपोर्टस है पार्लियामेंटरी लाइब्रेरी में, उसमें पढ़ने को मिले हैं। तो मैं यह चाहूंगा कि जब मंत्री जी अपना उत्तर दें तो इस संबंध में भी अपना स्पष्टीकरण करें कि इस दृष्टि से पेप्सीकोल के संबंध में कोई विचार किया गया या नहीं किया गया ?

यह बिल्कुल सही है कि सन् 1978 में जो शर्तें लगाई गई, उन शर्तों के कारण कोको-कोला को इस देश से जाना पड़ा और 1979-80 में जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार गई, उसके बाद पुनः कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार आई, जिसकी प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी थीं, उस सरकार ने भी, 1980 से 1984 तक जो रही, उस फैसले को बदलने का कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि इंदिरा जी ने भी, कोकोकोला के संबंध में जो जनता पार्टी की सरकार का फैसला था, उसको स्वीकार किया। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि उस नीति को अब बदलने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है और यह जो लाइसेंस दिया गया है, यह अपने देश के हित में नहीं है और जो भारत वर्ष की अर्थव्यवस्था है, उसको गिरवी रखने की यह साजिश है।

मैं एक बात और मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा, जब वह अपना उत्तर दें तो बताएं, जैसा उन्होंने कहा कि पंजाब के जितने भी राजनीतिक दल हैं उन्होंने इसका समर्थन किया है। लेकिन मुझे स्पष्ट रूप से जानकारी

है कि पंजाब में जो जनता पार्टी का दल है, जिससे मैं संबंध रखता हू और जिसके हमारे अध्यक्ष थे अभी तक सरदार हरभजन सिंह जी, जिनकी अभी कुछ दिन पहले मृत्यु हो गई, जो पंजाब की जनता पार्टी है, उसने कभी भी पेप्सीकोला का समर्थन नहीं किया बल्कि जनता पार्टी के तब के जो अध्यक्ष थे—श्री चन्द्र शेखर, वह जालंधर गए आज से डेढ़ साल पहले और वहां उन्होंने इसका विरोध किया था, साथ ही यह कहा था कि पेप्सी कोला की जो योजना है, इसको सरकार को स्वीकार नहीं करना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी का इस संबंध में स्पष्ट उत्तर चाहूंगा।

मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके सिलसिले में जो एग्रीमेंट हुआ है, जो पेप्सी-कोला वालों ने आवेदन पत्र दिया था, क्या उसमें इस बात की चर्चा है कि कितने लोगों को हम इसमें रोजगार देंगे, कितने लोगों को नौकरी देंगे? यहां पर श्री अश्विनी कुमार जी ने कहा कि इस आवेदन पत्र में केवल इस बात की चर्चा की है कि यह कंपनी यदि चलेगी तो केवल 500 लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा, नौकरी मिलेगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उस एग्रीमेंट के क्लाज में इस बात की चर्चा है कि नहीं, पेप्सी-कोला ने इस बात को लिखा है या नहीं?

अंत में मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि सदन की भावना को देखते हुए यह जो ल इसेंस है, इसको निरस्त करिए, इसको रोकिए और इस लाइसेंस को समाप्त करिए क्योंकि इससे न तो इस देश की जनता का हित होने वाला है, न किसानों का हित होगा और न जिन सारे उद्देश्यों की आपने अपने वक्तव्य में चर्चा की है, उसकी पूर्ति होने वाली है। इस योजना से आप समझते हैं कि पंजाब में शांति स्थापित होगी, तो मैं तो नहीं समझता कि इस योजना से पंजाब में शांति स्थापित होने वाली है। डेढ़-दो साल पहले सरकार ने वहां पर घोषणा की थी कि पंजाब में रेल कोच फैक्टरी कपूरथला में खोली जाएगी, वह खुल भी गई, लेकिन उससे भी पंजाब की समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए आप इस भ्रम में न रहिए कि यह जो पंजाब की समस्या है, उसका समाधान करने में इससे कोई सहायता मिलेगी। धन्यवाद।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bangal): Sir, this is yet another example, a vivid and graphic one, betraying the mad drive of the Government in the matter of inviting multinationals to penetrate into our economy. It is not only a question of penetration into the economy of our country but it created danger to the security of the country. Having these ideas in view, I think the entire House, Parliament, should consider the deal of the Government with Pepsi-Cola. This should be the major criteria for discussing the feasibility or discussing the merits and demerits of the deal. Many of my colleagues have explained it in great details. I do not like to discuss it in greater details.

Now, as per the deal, there are certain items which are to be exported. There are certain items which are to be imported. So far as the import is concerned, I am astonished to find that this deal completely violates the accepted policy of the Government. The accepted policy of the Government in the matter of import particularly with regard to the import of technology, is that only those technologies which are not available indigenously will be imported. But this deal wants that some machineries are to be imported for the manufacture of fruit juices, etc., for processing agricultural and horticultural products. But those machineries, those technologies, are available within the country, and Mr. Kulkarni has made that point very clear, that there are organisations and institutions in our country which can provide those technologies within our country. Now I want to ask the honourable Minister: What was the special consideration—please take note of the words 'special' and 'special consideration'—which compelled the Government or rather persuaded the Government in

[Shri Chitta Basu]

not following or adhering to the nationally accepted import policy with regard to technology? Secondly, the question of import of certain fruits. As you know, our is a poor country and millions of our people are suffering on account of malnutrition. Then what is the justification for not processing or for not creating conditions in this country for selling at a cheaper price the surplus —I won't say surplus; the available or marketable fruits or vegetables for the consumption of the millions of our countrymen? Is it not the duty of our country to provide a greater amount, a greater quantity of nutrients to our countrymen? Why has this aspect been neglected? The Government's justification is that they will earn dollars, that they will earn foreign exchange He has given some figures, but I cannot say in this particular deal. Does the honourable Minister know that by a recent survey of the investments of multinationals in the Third World countries, it is revealed that one dollar they invest and five dollars they take back? This is the general pattern of investment of the multinationals throughout the Third World countries. These are all known facts, whatever way you might put it, 1:5 or 5:1. So far as multinational economy is concerned, they invest one and take back five from us, I mean from the Third World countries. Now, much has been said about the farming community of Punjab. They say that will bring about a radical change in the economy, in the farming economy of Punjab. In all humility I want to submit the farming community of Punjab does not only include the rich farmers, not only rich orchard-owners, the farming community of Punjab also includes and must include the marginal peasants, the marginal farmers, the poor farmers, the agricultural workers. Can the honourable Minister explain by this deal to what extent the benefit will percolate to these marginal farmers, the poor farmers, the agricultural labourers? You may raise the question of employment. They have now raised the question of employment. Earlier it was said by him that this project will create job potential for 15,000 people. Now, Sir, the Company says, Pepsico says, that it is prepared to provide employmnet only for 500 people!

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Who says that?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The Company says that.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Where have they said?... (*Interruptions*)... Where has the Company said that?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is on record... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: The Company has said that... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Where have they said? He is quoting Pepsico. Where have they said?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: They have said that the job potential is only for 500 people. This is the statement of the Company... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Where?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: In the Press it has appeared.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I do not know from where you got it.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: All right. How many people will be employed?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You see, I have got a Press clipping with me. This is a write-up by Shri Kuldip Nayyar wherein he has said that Pepsi-Cola has suggested that it would be able to provide direct employment to 500 people.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: But that does not mean only 500.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You kindly listen to me. You claim that it will

provide employment for 15,000 people. Some write-up says that according to the information available, it will provide direct employment, the Company will provide direct employment only to 500 people. Now it is your responsibility to explain how employment will be provided to 15,000 people.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Just because it has been written in the paper you take it as the gospel truth?

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Then you contradict it... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Then you contradict it or explain it... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: You place on the Table the papers... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Malaviyaji, you asked me a question and you said, "Please explain". The Company has never said it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: But this is what I am saying... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DINESH GHOSH: Then you lay on the Table a copy of the agreement that you have approved or the contract which has been signed by the contracting parties... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Let me answer it later.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: My question is very direct. Why are you getting angry? You nodded when I said that you claimed that this project would create a job potential for 15,000. Somebody else in some write-up says, "No". I refer to that and here I have got that Press cutting and now it is your responsibility to explain it.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I will do it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Or contradict it or do whatever you like. You explain whether job potential for 15,000 will be created or not or how it will be created. In this connection, a suggestion has been made that you should put the entire project report, the application of the Company and the other relevant papers on the Table.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: And the foreign collaboration sanction.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Yes, all papers related to this issue.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: So that the entire issue will be clear.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, the Minister cannot expect that I should accept always whatever he says. Now, the thirdworld countries also have the experience, the bitter and sordid experience, of the food processing multinationals. Take the example of Mexico, take the example of the African countries. What has been the story? What has been the story particularly with regard to the farmers? The stories are very sordid and the stories are only of loot, plunder and exploitation. I think the Government of India should take note of all these things. Have you examined what has been the fate of the farmers of the Latin American countries, what has been the fate of the African countries, what has been the fate of the other third-world countries where the multinationals were allowed to enter into the food processing industries. Have you got any report? Has the Government sought to make any report available on that? If so, then I think that Parliament should be taken into confidence. Tell us how the Latin American farmers were helped, how the African farmers were helped, by inviting the multinationals and allowing them to enter the food processing industries there. You see, we go by experience. And, therefore, if this experience, which we know, is correct, it is dangerous,

[Shri Chitta Basu]

it is pernicious, to allow the multinational companies to enter into the food processing industries in our country and exploit the agricultural production in our country.

Now, the deal also envisages agro-research. The project also envisages some research projects. Sir, I do not know. Is our own research organisation incapable of conducting research programmes in our country? Why should the PEPSICO be invited to undertake some projects for agro-research in our country? Do you mean to say that we have got no agro-scientists? Do you mean that we have got no capacity? But you claim the pride that India possesses the same, that India is the third country in regard to the scientific personnel. (*Time Bell rings*) If that is the case, why have you decided to allow the multi-national companies to start agro-research in our country?

Now, there is another point with regard to agriculture in Punjab. Everybody knows that agriculture in Punjab is highly subsidised. This project also envisages changes in the cropping pattern. That means more land may be converted into horticulture or some kind of orchards, etc. etc., so that a change in the cropping is there. Now, this cropping pattern also involves some other input. Particularly I mention irrigation. Do you mean to say that the irrigation workers will also be diverted to the rich peasants who can afford to have big orchards or big farms or big estate, depriving the poor, marginal farmers in Punjab? Actually that has happened in Maharashtra—I do not like to raise that question—regarding the sugar cultivation.

My friends from Maharashtra will say hat there is a great controversy on that issue, diversion of irrigation facilities to sugarcane fields from other sectors or other crops. Therefore, I have got a great doubt that may also happen. And if that happens, it spells disaster to the marginal farmers. Ultimately, it affects the agro-economy of our country. (*Time-bell rings*) And that will create social tension. That will create another problem. Therefore, Sir, I am totally opposed to this—on political grounds, on economic grounds and on other allied grounds. Therefore, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is prepared to re-consider the entire decision and scrap the deal in the interest of the country? I think the Government should take into consideration the feelings and views of this House.

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I must say that I disagree with most of the people who have objected to this project. I think it is an excellent project, and I support it fully and wholeheartedly—not only because it is for the Punjab. There is no doubt that until such time the 'Maruti' car came into India, our 'Ambassador' and other cars were of a very low standard. Once Maruti came the other cars also tried to come up to the international standard. There is no doubt that the canning or the tinning industry is of a very low standard. I am sure that with the introduction of the latest technology which would be brought in by Pepsi Cola, the quality of fruits and vegetables will improve. Once the standard improves, the standard of other companies which are involved in this will also improve. Now without improving the standard, our ability to export will not develop. We ask as to why we should export our fruits and vegetables because they are not grown in sufficient quantities in India. Sir, it so happens that when the crop ripens, the whole lot of it cannot be consumed in the short period. Therefore, the best way is to tin it or can it and then use it later. You ask as to how we can afford to export it. Well, how do we afford to export meat to Middle-East countries? How do we afford to export rice from this country? There are certain qualities and

quantities which are exportable and which give us the foreign exchange which is very badly needed.

A question has been raised about marginal farmers. As you have noticed, this project is being put up in Hoshiarpur. Hoshiarpur is possibly the poorest district from the point of view of agriculture and this project is going to benefit them more than anything else. In that district vegetables and fruits can be grown, but the other crops are not economical. Therefore, this will improve the economy of this backward district. The next thing that I would like to mention is that the marginal farmer will be able to take advantage of it. If you are going to do intensive research in growing fruits and vegetables, the yield per acre will go up several times. The marginal farmer is the one who is going to really benefit from it. It is wrong to think that the marginal farmer will be the loser. Of course, it has to be seen that they are properly organised.

The next point that I would like to make here is about the hybrid seeds. The progress in agriculture in this country was made when new varieties of seeds came available. If we get hybrid seeds for fruits and vegetables, we will be able to grow far more. That means that the entire country will be growing more fruits and more vegetables. It also means that the general public will be able to take advantage of it. To say that growing crops based on hybrid seeds will make the farmers dependent on the buyers (Pepsi Cola), to my mind, is looking at it in a very narrow and unimaginative way.

I would like to suggest here that the people should read an article which is in the "Tribune' of today. In Punjab it is felt that there is a definite need that 25 per cent of the land must be used for growing other crops than rice and wheat. When a certain crop is grown year after year certain type of salts and other nutrients get exhausted from the land. The result is poor crops. But by varying the cropping, you really give a chance to the land to recover. I may mention here what the experts have decided. The 25 per cent land in which they don't wish to grow normal crops, 6 per cent will be for forestry, 4.1 per cent will be for horticulture and 2.9 per cent for sugarcane, pulses and oilseeds. So, in all respects, this project is going to do good to Punjab and good to India because it is not going to be limited to Punjab only once we start getting advantage of hybrid seeds.

Now the other point I would like to mention is this: Are we a big country with with self-confidence or are we a Banana State of South America? It is very important to remember that somehow or the other we seem to lack self-confidence. We think that a Company which comes in here and has CIA connection, it can destabilise us. Why do we suffer from such an inferiority complex? I think, we can look after ourselves. In fact, it is something that always upsets me when a chap comes and says, Pakistan is getting very strong, what is going to happen to us? What I would like to mention here is what Sardar Patel said in 1947 in the month of September or October when he came to Amritsar. At that time, as you all know, the relations were bad, the refugees were coming in drovers. When somebody talked about Pakistan, he said:

पाकिस्तान इतन खोपे जितना है, आप उससे क्यों घबराते हैं ?

So, please remember that Pakistan is khope jitne compared to India and these South American States or the African States are much small either from the point of view of population or from the point of view of stability or resources. We are a big country. Having multinationals, so long as you can keep them under control, will enable us to catch up with the modern technology. Because we have been over-protective of our industries, we have fallen behind.

[Shri Chitta Basu]

The last thing I would like to mention is that the agro-based industry is an industry. It does not mean that in agriculture that we have brought in the multinationals. It is an industry. The multinationals have made progress. There is no harm in taking advantage of it so long as you are self-confident that you can control them. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the statement of the hon. Minister is too exhaustive and it gives the full particulars about the advantages which our farmers and the Punjab Government and also the Government of India are getting . Sir, this soft-drink industry is being controlled now by a particular section, rather I would say only by the Parle group. 80 per cent of the soft-drinks are manufactured, bottled and thereafter marketed in India by the Parle group. The small soft-drink manufacturers who came to the field have vanished because of this giant organisation. Even the Spencer's in Madras could not stand up because of this giant organisation which is controlling the entire market in India.

Sir, this particular project was not mooted by a private individual. It is done by the Punjab Agro Industries Corporation, by the Punjab Government. And then it was sent to the Central Government for apprpval. Sir, I find two faces of the Opposition here—one face in Punjab and the other face at the all India level. Sir, I would like to quote something here because the senior Member, hon. Balaramji has said: "Where from have you got the information that our Party supported the move for Pepsicola coming to India?' Sir, I would like to quote the "India Today" of 15th September, 1988, which says:

> "On August 3, the Punjab Goverernment convenened a meeting of political leaders in Chandigarh. Though they met primarily to discuss the Gill-Bajaj scandal, the Government also set up a briefing on Pepsicola deal....."

The Government spokesman said, the politicians unanimously backed the project, except the Janata Party." .. (*Interruptions*). It is there in the paper. Why do you get agitated?

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: That is what the Government spokesman said.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY:: I am quoting from the paper. If you want to deny it, you can deny it with authority.

SHRI DIPN GHOSH: They have not mentioned our party.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Your own member has also got the press report.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: But you are quoting something....

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Why do you come into the picture?

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: As I said, you are quoting something as having been said by a Government spokesman to India Today that all political parties have accepted it, and you have taken it as a gospel truth!

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, I have with me the minutes of the Punjab Industries meeting just before the proposal was accepted or approved by the Punjab Government and when my turn comes, I will say what the CPM, the CPI, the Republican, the BJP had said.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: So I leave that part to the Minister.

The hon. Member from the CPI was CPI was saying that whenever the

Prime Minister goes to the foreign countries, he is calling the foreign nationals to invest in India. I would like to say here that when the West Bengal Chief Minister went to the United States, he invited several industrialists to come over and set up industries in West Bengal.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Were you present in that meeting?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Why do you get agitated?

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: No, Sir, it cannot go on record. He cannot go on saying whatever he likes, attributing to the Chief Minister of West Bengal.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: You can refute it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY): Don't enter into a controversy.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Communists can very well call foreigners to set up industries here but they cannot allow the Congress Government to do that. They are following a dual policy, one for West Bengal and another for the Government of India.

Sir, our country is basically agriculture-oriented. Our farmers now have adopted scientific cultivation. We will have to diversify our fields to cater to the needs of the people and we have to export our own products to other countries to earn foreign exchange.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: How much subsidy are you paying for export?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The hon. senior Member says we are paying subsidy for export. We have to improve our exports and for that, we will have to give some assistance. we are giving assistance to farmers. We are giving sbsidy to farmers. Apart from that, about 50.000 tonnes of fruits and vegetables and potatoes are being processed and we will earn foreign exchanve of Rs. 194 crores in five years. Our investment is only Rs. 37 crores. Kindly see the amount of foreign exchange that we will earn. Where is the question of CIA coming in, I do not know. Whatever be the deal, the hon. Members of the left parties will talk of CIA, but they will not justify their fear. As Auroraji has said, if we are confident, we can save our nation, nobody can enter inside and sabotage our system.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Defence secrets are being sold out from your Defence Department, from the Prime Minister's Secretariat, from the...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: We are not for a running commentary. This project will definitely improve and diversfy the agricultural system in Punjab. The primary reason for agitation and terrorist activity in Punjab is unemployment. Unemployment is causing a lot of havoc in Punjab. But when the Government comes forward to set up an agro-based industry there, we find a lot of opposition from the other side. Sir, the friends on the other side have completely forgotten the advantages which will accrue from this project. They only see the negative aspect of the matter. We will earn foreign exchange. We will provide employment to the people in the rural areas. We will be developing horticulture and orchards in this area, in a remote rural area.

Then, Sir, the most important thing is that the foreign brand name will not be allowed to be used in the country. But the friends from the other side say that we are selling our country to foreign multi-nationals. This sort of idea will occur only to our CPI and CPI (M) friends.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: You are selling the market.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I have a few clarifications to seek from the hon. Minister on this. On page 3 of the statement, the hon. Minister has said: "Export 50 per cent of the

[Shri V. Narayanasamy]

total value of its production of which 40 per cent will be from the company's own manufactured products and 10 per cent from products manufactured by others." I would like to know, why are you not asking them to export the entire 50 per cent from the company's own manufactured products. Why should you give them a leeway in this? Let them export the entire 50 per cent from their products.

Secondly, Sir, in the research field, I would like to know whether they will conduct research on their own or they will tie up with our Indian research teams. Thirdly, I would like to know...

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: It has been mentioned that they will do research along with the ICAR. It is there in the statement.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: If it is there, I stand corrected.

(Interruptions)

Then, Sir, what is the default clause? What is the penalty clause which will come into force if they violate the terms and conditions?

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: No penalty.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I am asking the hon. Minister. Did you sign the deal? *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: We do not know anything.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: If you do not know anything, why do you interrupt? I am asking the hon. Minister. I do not know and, therefore, I am seeking this clarification. Let the hon. Minister reply. Why are you taking the place of the Minister? *(Interruptions)* Let the Minister reply to my point.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: The penalty is that the country's interest are sacrificed at the altar of the multinationals.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: The penalty is that the countries interests are sacrified at the alter of the multinationals.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: If they violate, they will not come.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Let the Minister reply. *(Interruptions)* ..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY): Mr. Narayanasamy, don't look at them.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: They are disturbing me. I am not looking at the.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): They are looking at him.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: It is estimated—according to Press reports—that 50,000 people will get employment...

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Fifteen or fifty?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Fifty, 50.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: The figure is 500.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: AS I said, 50,000 people will get employment in the food processing and vegetable processing industry. In this connection, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, what is the assessment in regard to the number of farm labour, small and marginal farmers, who will get employment out of this particular industry which is coming up there. Thank you, Sir.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, though I may not contribute to that thinking, the popular feeling in the country is that the food processing industry has been formed only to clear the Pepsico project. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, how did the three, the Tatas, the Punjab Agro Industries

Corporation and Pepsico, come together. It appears that the Tatas approached Pepsico for collaboration. The Pepsico people were so much afraid because of the experience of Coca Cola in 1977.

So Pepsico people might have thought, in their own
8.00 P.M. interest, to hava tie-up with a State agency so that they may not be pushed out of the country. The opening sentence appears to mean like that. The Minister may kindly clarify.

About collaboration, even after 40 years of independence we are still running for collaboration for every odd thing like producing chips, popcorn and the like. During 1950s our Hindustan Motors entered into collaboration with an Italian firm to produce Ambassador cars on the same day a Japanese company also entered into collaboration with the same European company to produce motor cars. The irony of the fate is that after 35 years the Indian companies or the Indian Government is running after the same Japanese company to produce a Maruti Suzuki.

Then, as our friend Mr. Dipen Ghosh mentioned, still in 1.8 lakh villages our women folk are going miles and miles together to have a pot of drinking water. That drinking water may not be used in the cities even to clean the floor or to wash the clothes or to clean the lavatories and here we are discussing a lot whether to supply this Pepsicola or cocacola or double cola or what not to the villagers. We are not even able to supply potable drinking water. This is surprising.

The hon. Minister's statement is so elaborate that it reminds me of a joke. There are 10 cows and four die. The gentleman asks how many buffaloes will remain. Like that the statement is mentioning about everything, about agro-climatic conditions, about stability in Punjab, about shifting cereals to horticulture. It also mentions that the percentage of horticulture in Punjab is only 1.9 whereas the national average is 6.25. By 2000 A.D. it is expected to raise it in Punjab to the national average. As you know, there are several States where the percentage is much higher. What steps are being taken by the Minister or the Government to provide relief to those persons who are mainly dependent on horticulture? Many States have more areas available for horticulture. You go to those States instead of opting for a border State like Punjab. (*Interruptions*). Not necessarily.

The statement also mentions about the per acre income from cereals as well as horticulture. Is the Government thinking on the lines of shifting the entire show from cereals to horticulture throughout the country? It is also mentioned in the Statement that about Rs. 3000 crore worth of fruits and vegetables are being wasted every year. If that is so, does the Government have a comprehensive plan to safeguard the interests of the growers throughout the country? Are you thinking only of the Pepsicola people or is there any comprehensive plan with he Government? The statement also mentions about the growth in Phillipines and hormone treatment in other countries, this and that. I do not know what relevance it has got with this subject matter. The Minister should say, what steps are being taken to implement that? It is also mentioned that the per capita consumption of soft drinks is very low in India. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I do not know how you are talking like that.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: I am only quoting from the statement.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: He is talking of hormones and all that.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: He says that the per capita consumption of soft drinks in this counrty is very low. It appears that the Government is very much worried about the per capita consumption of the soft drinks in this country rather than other essential commodities, drinking water and other things. I would like to advise the Government, first of all, to concentrate on horticulture and agriculture and see that these products are exported. For the time being, you give up this cola business. Cola business is not needed in this country; that is not the need of the hour. For exporting horticultural and agricultural produce and to process it, no collaboration is needed, no multi-national company is needed. We can jolly well do that job. Our indigenous expertise is enough to do all these jobs. I would like to advise the Government to better concentrate on export of these things and not run after collaboration with the cola business. Thank you.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI (Maharashtra): Sir, I would like to seek a few clarifications. First, a point about the statement that no foreign trade mark would be used. I would like to have a categorical assurance from the Government that what they have said in their document, they will keep up to that, because our experience in the last few years has been that these companies at the point of taking their clearances, accept it, but after six months or one year or by the time the production comes out, they find some loophole and come out with a foreign trade mark.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, since two or three Members have raised this question, I would like to make it clear right at the beginning. When I said, no foreign names will be allowed, I meant that they have their registered name—Pepsi Cola. This is their registered name. As per the present policy of the Government, they have Suzuki Maruti, Hero Honda, the names which have come to us. We will not allow Pepsi Cola name to be used in the country. They can use Punjab Pepsi or India Pepsi, but not Pepsi Cola. That I wanted to clarify. (Laughter) You should have laughed when Suzuki was sought, Hero Honda was sought.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: It is very clear now. The cat is out of the bag. Thank you.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I will clarify many things when I answer. I will clarify the points raised by each one of you and then we would know who has the last laugh.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: We have the last laugh, not you. You cannot last; you may not last.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: I would like to know whether any specific suggestions have come as far as name is concerned, whether they have made any formal application and whether the name "88" has come to you from them, or the name Tata Cola. I would like to have a reaction to that.

Also I would like to know if the group of Ministers on 19th September had said that the export commitment should be 60 per cent. When was it watered down to 50 per cent? And out of that 50 per cent also, when was it watered down to 40 per cent plus 10 per cent of others. Actually in terms of 10 per cent for others, you can get any amount. Actually it means 40 per cent. When was it watered down from 60 per cent which was recommended by the group of Ministers on 19th September. What happened in that one month, I would like to know.

Also we know that many companies come out with export commitments. But unfortunately there is no monitoring agency in this country to check whether the export commitment has been kept or not. You ask a question whether so and so company has kept up its export commitment, they say, ask the Industry Min-

ister. If you ask the Industry Minister, they say, ask the Commerce Minister or the Finance Minister. In India today there is no administrative machinery to monitor export commitments. Take the example of Cadburys. When they came with their proposal for expansion, they gave an export commitment. But till today they have not kept up thier export commitment and there is no penalizing Cadburys. Bata has come up with an export commitment for their shoes. But where is the administrative machinery to enforce this? So I would like to know whether there will be the necessary administrative machinery or, better still, will the Government consider asking for a bank guarantee from the Pepsico company against this export commitment? That is my specific point for clarification from the Minister... (*Interruptions*)...I would like to know this since these companies do not keep up their export commitments. That has been the experience of all... (*Interruptions*)... Hardly 10 per cent keep up their export commitments. I would like to know whether, in the light of past experience, they would consider asking for a bank guarantee from the Pepsico company to the effect that so much bank guarantee should be given. It is very simple to calculate—so much has to come and so give a bank guarantee against that. This system must be started.

Also, you have said 5:1. It is a good thing. But the catch is only for ten years. What after that? Is it free? I would like to have a clarification on this from the Government.

Also, 40 per cent of this whole project is for potato chips and 25 per cent is for soft drinks. So, the actual component, which is fruit juice—by which Punjab's commerce, etc. would benefit—is only one-third of the project Is that right?

Also, many Members have pointed out the security aspect. It is a cause of concern since it is a State where we know what all has happened. So it is quite natuarl that quite a few of us feel concerned about the security aspect. Therefore, I would like to know exactly how many Americans would be working in the project—what is the total number of Americans that would be there—and what the system is, because today no foreigner can go to Punjab unless the Home Ministry here gives clearance. So, what exactly is the procedure which is sought to be followed?

While I welcome the decision of the Government on the Pepsi proposal, while I welcome the fruit juice part of the proposal, I would request you to reconsider the part of the soft drinks, I would also request you to reconsider the part of the potato chips. I don't know—I may be mistaken—because this is a new Ministry, if potato chips find a place in the new Ministry of Food Processing Industries... (*Interruptions*)... Does potato come in? Okay. Anyway, I would request you to reconsider this point. You can go ahead with fruit juices—I think it is a very good thing. I welcome this, minus these dual components... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, I will be very brief and raise only a few points.

[**The Vice-Chairman (Shri Satya Prakash Malavia)** in the Chair]

Sir, I am glad that my friend, Mr. Kalmadi, has already raised the question of export commitment. I wanted to raise this point. In effect, the export commitment is only 40 per cent—and 10 per cent from a select list of products which has not been defined in the Minister's statement and could mean anything. Who is going to select this list of products. What is our export performance in these products. and how is this going to cause any additionality or increment in our exports? I would like to know from the Government whether they have satisfied themselves on this count.

[Shri Yashwant Sinha]

The other point which has been made by the Minister— and he has threatened that he would quote from some statement or some record of a meeting...

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I have not threatened... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: He said he would quote from a meeting which the Governor held. But I would like to tell the Minister—I am sure he is aware of it and he will remember—that as far as widespread support from political parties in Punjab is concerned, his own party people—when Capt. Amrinder Singh brought a resolution on this subject in the Punjab Assembly in March 1987—Mr. Mohan Lal, Mr. Om Prakash Gupta and Mr. D. B. Mehra are on record in the Punjab Assembly as having vehemently opposed this particular project. Therefore I am very surprised. I am not referring to Mr. K. N. Singh's statement which you referred to when you spoke. But this is on the record of the Assembly. I do not know how the Minister can, therefore, claim in his statement that this has received widespread support of political parties in Punjab when his own party people has opposed it. I think, this is not only a half truth but this is a total fabrication of facts.

The other thing, Sir, to which I would like to refer is, on page 3. The Minister says in his statement that the imports will be totally according to the existing policies of the Government of India and will bear all customs duties as in vogue at the time of import. The point which is being sought to be made is that when Pepsico is allowed to import concentrates this will be according to the then existing import regulations. I would like to point out and it is a very serious matter and the Secretary to his Department or Ministry spoke yesterday to the Indo-American Chamber of Commerce, and here is a report in the "STATESMAN" about the speech which he gave, in which he has said that in order to encourage industries like this, the Ministry would place all those items under Open General Licence eligible for very low duty. The point I am making is that on the one hand the Government in this House claims that it will be according to the existing policy and on the other hand surreptitiously this announcement is made. Parliament started its sitting yesterday. This announcement has not been made in this House or in the other House. This statement is made by the Secretary of his Ministry, the hon. Minister's Ministry in a meeting of the Indo-American Chamber. The cat is let out of the bag about the real intention of the Government in regard to what Pepsico is going to pay for the import of the concentrate.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: In course of time they will pressurise and get it down.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: They will get everything. They will get all the concessions. The Minister has just mentioned that the name "Pepsi" will also be there. So, we know what exactly is going to happen.

Sir, a number of points have been made—I do not wish to repeat them—about the CIA links, about destabilisation. We are not shouting hoarse about destabilisation. You have been shouting hoarse about the foreign hand. Is the domestic hand now going to shake the foreign hand? Is this what you are going to do through this deal?

Finally, Sir, I would like to tell the Minister through you, it is not a question of rupee and paise, it is not a question of dollars and cents. In a deal of this kind what is involved is not export commitment of 1:5 or 1:10. What is involved is the nation's pride. We have all along followed the policy of self-reliance. This is what we got as heritage from our national movement, and this is the policy which was followed by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru when he was the Prime Minister, and this was the policy which was follow-

ed by Madam Indira Gandhi when she was the Prime Minister. It is that heritage which is being sought to be destroyed by this entry of Pepsico in this country.

Therefore, I would like to tell the Ministry through you, Sir, and the Government that they must reconsider this decision. You have heard the consensus among the various Members of the House. I think the consensus is as clear as day light like as to what the House feels. I am glad to say and I am very happy to note that this has cut across party lines. You have heard Mr. Kulkarni, you have heard Mr. Suresh Kalmadi, you have heard Mr. Narayanasamy. Everybody has spoken in the same voice as we are doing. This is a question of national honour. This is a question of our heritage. This is what you are trying to destroy.

It is not a question whether it will last for two years, five years, ten years. This is something which is going to last for ever, and we will never regain the national honour, national prestige and the sense of self-respect which will be destroyed once you bring Papsico into this country.

I will end, Sir, by one final word of advice to the Government and to Pepsico, and that is, the days of this Government are numbered. And whenever there is a change, I have no hesitation in saying this—and I am saying it with full sense of responsibility—that Pepsi will go the way Coca Cola went. They will have no place in this country. Let them take note of this warning here and now.

श्री ईश दत्त यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन के प्राय : सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने एक ही राय और एक ही विचार प्रकट किया है सरकार ने इस परियोजना को मंजरी देकर अच्छा काम नहीं किया है। इस परियोजना की मंदूरी देना राष्ट्र हित में नहीं है। मान्यवर, मैं मंत्रीजी से कहना चाहता हू कि न केवल यह इस सदन की भावना है बल्कि मंत्रीजी इस बारे में बाहर भी स्वीकार करेंगे कि इस देश की आम जनता की भी यही भावना है कि अच्छा सौदा नहीं हुआ है और माननीय मंत्रीजी ने भी अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है --

"There has been a note of caution from some quarters that the entry of multi-nationals into food processing has been through some consultants and that it will also lead to some kind of destabilisation."

मान्यवर, अभी इस सदन में और बाहर इस देश का काफी समय दलाली के प्रकरण को लेकर बर्बाद हुआ। माननीय मंत्री जी , क्षमा कीजिए बुरा मत मानिएगा क्योंकि आपकी सरकार के प्रमुख लोगों की और माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी जब आप अपना वक्तव्य दे रहे थे तो आप ने भी कांग्रेस पार्टी के जनरल सेक्रेटरी श्री केदार नाथ जी के एक प्रेस नोट का हवाला दिया था। उन्होंने भी विरोध किया। अभी माननीय श्री यशवंत सिन्हा जी कह रहे थे पंजाब एसेंबली में कांग्रेस के एम० एल० एज० ने भी इसका विरोध किया। आपके विभाग के अधिकारियों ने विरोध किया। इसलिए इस पर आप पुनर्विचार करें। माननीय मंत्रीजी गंभीरता से विचार करें। इस सौदे मे कालापन लगता है, अत : आप इस पर विचार करें ताकि इस सदन में बार-बार आपको इस विषय को फेस न करना पड़े। मैं बहुत विस्तार में नही जाना चाहता हूं। इस देश में कोका कोला आपकी सरकार की देन रही हो। जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने कोका कोला की विदाई कर दी थी।

श्री जगदीश टाईटलर : बिल्कुल गलत बात है, वह अपने आप गए।

श्री ईश दत्त यादव : इस कोका कोला की विदाई सरकार ने इसलिए की थी क्योंकि वह देश हित में नही थी। देश की आर्थिक स्थिति पर, देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था पर और जनता के स्वास्थ्य पर इसका बुरा असर पड़ रहा था। अब उससे भी ज्यादा घातक और

[श्री ईश दत्त यादव]

उससे भी ज्यादा खतरनाक व्यवस्था आप करने जा रहे है इस पेप्सी कोला को मंजूरी देकर ।

माननीय मंत्रीजी मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं देश के अंदर कोल्ड ड्रिंक, साफ्ट ड्रिंक्स की तमाम कंपनियां बन रही है तो क्या आवश्यकता पड़ गयी थी ? क्या दूसरी कंपनियों के ऊपर आपके इस सौदे का प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा । क्या देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था पर इसका प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा । इसके अलावा मान्यवर आप फार्मूला बता नहीं रहे हैं । उसको गुप्त रख रहे हैं क्या उस फार्मूले से देश की जनता के स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा ? ये तमाम सारी बाते हैं । मैं अनुरोध ही करूंगा और सारा सदन यही चाहता है, पूरा देश भी यही चाहता है । इसलिए इस पर गंभीरता पूर्वक चर्चा करके इस परियोजना को आपने जो मंजूरी दी है उसे वापस लेने की कृपा करें। धन्यवाद ।

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have heard with rapt attention the speeches made by the Honourable Members. However, I have not heard even a single Member, particularly the friends from the left who have said, who might have condemned that this soft dring industry is in the hands of one individual. They have not condemned the monopolistic attitude in this industry. This is one industry in which according to my estimate there is 80 per cent monopoly which is in the hands of Parles. But according to the Minister himself, it is 60 per cent. They have not uttered a single word including Mr. Dipen Ghosh and Balaram also that this is a monopoly by a single individual in the entire industry. I may tell that during the last three years as many as 23 small scale units in the soft drink industry had to be closed because they could not stand the competition and the rules framed were flouted by the Parle. Nobody has condemed it and this point needs to be said that this was the only industry and there was no other industry in the entire country which is monopolised by one individual. Take any industry whether it is iron and steel, pharmaceuticals and others, you will not find any industry wherein one individual has monopolised. I might say, Sir, that during the last four years, the Parle monopoly, the Parle lobby was working so hard, I know intimately about it.

Now, Sir, only one of two points I want to ask the hon. Minister. When this project was conceived and when questions were raised in this House it was stated—and I want to draw the attention of he hon. Minister to it—that this project will benefit crores of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh horticulture producers. I may tell your, Sir, that we have reached a production of 300 crores of apples in Jammu and Kashmir. But what was the situation? The road blockade was there only for about 10-12 days and apples were being sold in the market in Srinagar at Rs. 2 per kg. for want of market. I would like to get an assurance from the Minister that Kashmir apples and Himachal Pradesh fruits are included in this project. This should be taken into consideration.

I welcome this project whole-heartedly for the simple reason that for every one rupee imported, we have to gain five rupees. This is enough as business proposition also.

As far as destabilisation is concerned, if our country is so weak that so-called multi-national with an investment of Rs. 3.59 crores only can destabilise this country, we have no right to exist as a country. We are strong enough to deal with any situation. There are other multinationals who are operating with an investment between Rs. 500 crores and Rs. 1000 crores, they could not destablise this country and how can we expect a small company like this to destabilise our country?

I would only request the hon. Minister that he should assure the House that the proposal as signed by the Government with the company will be implemented as said by Mr. Kalmadi in both letter and spirit. There are enough penalty clauses in it so that the farmers are benefited. Mr. Dipen Ghosh mentioned about the hybrid seeds. I wonder that even a small farmers I am talking of a Kashmiri farmer, a small farmer, having one-fourth of an acre as his entire holding, used to have seeds of Kashmiri origin previously. But 20 years ago, the Chinese variety of paddly seeds came to Kashmir which has given three times more production and everyone went in for this. This is a technological process that has to grow and whether Pepsi Cola comes or does not come, the farmer in Punjab, who is a very advanced farmer, will look for hybrid seeds, he will look for new seeds, he will look for new technological developments so that his produce increases accordingly. I have lived in Punjab for a number of years. During the winter from mid-November to 15th of March or end of March, there is such a glut of vegetable there in the Punjab market that even at this time, when tomato is being sold at Rs. 12 a kilogram in Delhi these days, is abundantly available there and it is time that it must be canned and preserved. This is happening in regard to peas and other things also. But this must be ensured that this is done. I want a categorical assurance from the hon. Minister that apples of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir will be an important ingredient of the processing plant.

Lastly, I want to have one clarification. Prof. Asima Chatterjee, could not stay on but she had a point and I want the hon. Minister to make it clear. I can understand that the formula given by Pepsi Cola is a secret formula of their own. But I am given to understand by Prof. Asima Chatterjee that in the case of Coca Cola, kick-up used was caffeine. But in the case of Pepsi Cola, it is perhaps some phychotropic agent like opium or something like that. I would like the hon. Minister to get an assurance from the Pepsi Cola people that we do not want to bother about their formula but let them assure us that this ingredient of physchotropic agent is not used in their formula and if it is used, the contract goes away. This assurance must be obtained from them. I whole heartedly welcome this proposal and congratulate the hon. Minister because he has been able to overcome the Chauhan lobby.
Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): Shri K. G. Maheswarappa.

.. (*Interruption*) ..

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we can take it up tomorrow because only a few Members are here and already, it is 9.30 P.M. (*Interruption*)..

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: No, no. Let us finish it today. Tomorrow is my day.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: By getting some lease of time, you can prevail upon your people because Treasury Benches are opposing this proposal.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: My mind is very clear. I am prepared for the answer. I think, we might spend half-an-hour and finish if, up. (*Interruption*).

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: I think, Mr. Bir Bhadra Pratap Singh is waiting to speak.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH (Uttar Pradesh): I am going to speak surely.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: That is why you are waiting. I know it.

SHRI K. G. MAHESWARAPPA (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman at last, the Pepsi Cola has come to India. This is one more act which is

[Shri K. G. Maheswarappa]

opposed to the national interest. Regarding Pepsi Cola investment, it is one of the biggest single equity investments that has not been noticed. The Pepsi Cola investment is a single biggest investment, that is 40 per cent and if the two others are put together, it comes to 60 per cent.

Therefore, the hold of the monopoly house or the foreign company will be to strangle or destroy the other soft-drink industries in the country. After the exist of Coco Cola, the softdrink industry in the country has prospered and it has begun to export also. But, now, I may warn the Government that after the coming into existence of this concern, most of the indigenous industries, soft-drink industries, either will become sick or will be closed. So, will it be in national interest to invite this multi-national concern? In fact, the Minister said that a good deal of deliberation was made before this was accepted. From one source I may just mention—the secretaries or the officers concerned observed at one place—'We do not need foreign know-how regarding soft-drink, but we dare not block the proposal. This is a political decision'.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Whom do you quote?

SHRI K. G. MAHESWARAPPA: I quote some secretaries. I do not want to disclose the names of the secretaries. You may sack them. There are officers who are looking to the interests of the country. Your own party took a decision opposing this. Why suddenly something developed, some Minister was put in charge and altogether a different picture was given to this country as if if Pepsicola was not invited to this country heavens would have fallen? The Government has to seriously consider the question whether this Pepsi cola should again capture the market. The amount of employment potential is already submitted and the general impression is that the soft-drink industry in Punjab is totally indigenous today without any import of foreign material. In fact, the industry has prospered since the exit of Coca Cola and has stated exporting its product. Now, this proposal earlier was rejected in 1985 and important dignitaries of the Congress party itself, including the present Minister, Mr. Vengal Rao, many times assured that they were not going to accept this collaboration. Therefore, under the circumstances, when Coca Cola is driven out of this country, this Government brings in by the back-door the same multinational company which is described by your own General Secretary as an international, notorious, gangster. As Mr. Sinha has rightly pointed out, I am sure the people of this country are going to reject this Government and the Government that succeeds will definitely again undo the national harm done in this respect. I, therefore, appeal to the Minister to reconsider the question and it may be further debated in both the Houses in the larger interests of the indigenous industry.

श्री ईश दत्त यादव : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । माननीय मंत्री जी की स्टेटमेंट के समर्थन में अपना विचार रखने के लिए वीर भद्र प्रताप सिंह जी बोलने जा रहे है लेकिन कांग्रेस के बैंचेज पर, अभी कलमाडी जी आये हैं, और कोई भी नहीं है, सब चले गए हैं। इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि ऐसा लगता है कि आपकी जो यह योजना है इसके विरोध में वे लोग बायकाट कर रहे हैं इस पर आप विचार करें।

श्री जगदीश टाईटलर : इसका दूसरा भी विचार हो सकता है कि यह योजना इतनी अच्छी है कि वे समझते हैं कि इस पर टाइम वेस्ट कर रहे हैं. . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय) अब आप श्री वीर भद्र प्रताप सिंह को बोलने दीजिए ।

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: No; it cannot be taken so lightly. When we are discussing this thing, Members should

have remained present. The Minister's reply should not be taken so lightly. Otherwise, the House should not sit for this. After the Member speaks, let the Minister reply tomorrow. It was not the proposal that the reply had to be given today. In the case of Punjab it was necessary but not for this.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: I hope that Member will not leave the House.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: No, no he will not leave.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: Supposing somebody raises the question of quorum. What will you do?

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Anyway, we will bear with the honourable Member. He may please speak now. But the Minister will reply tomorrow.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: I will wait. There are certain practical difficulties which I want to place before the Minister and I want him to reply to them.

On the very first page he has laid down four objectives. The first one is an Agro-Research Centre. But it is not indicated from where funds for this Agro-Research Centre will come. He has indicated a very wide range of research studies which include research in fruits, vegetables, potatoes and grains. So nothing in the field of agriculture is left out except floriculture. So you have to do research work in all these vital matters in which ICAR and other agricultural universities are interested. But you have not indicated from where the funds will come. And the amount of money which is required for doing research in all these items...

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Only Rs 36 lakhs;

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Even if you spend ten times of the entire project money, it will not be possible to establish a satisfactory...

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Nobody is establishing it.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Then what for is the Research Centre? It is stated: "An Agro-Research Centre would be established by people functioning in consultation with...". So with ICAR and Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana. They will be our consultants! They will not be doing research or providing funds or doing any other work. You will simply consult them. They are your consultants! That is another problem. That is my query. Very humbly I want to know, if you have to establish a research centre with this tiny project, when I heard about this...

मुझे उर्दू का एक शेर याद आ गया—

बहुत शोर सुनते थे पहलू में दिल का,
जो चीरा तो कतरा-ए-खून न निकला।

The multinational giant Pepsico, the first top national capitalist of the country, Tatas, the richest State containing agro-industries, Punjab, this project and if you take this research, then that is a very basic query, doubt, and please remove it; otherwise, it will mean to be a pretext for entry, "that we are also doing research work and would you, therefore, allow us?". So please clarify the position; otherwise, it will be taken as no research. I know, I have studied agricultural research projects for one year. I know what an enormous money it requires, and with this tiny project now which is so much debated here, no research can be possible even if you add ten times the value of this research. Now, you have mentioned certain important points about diversification. That is a very important principle in agriculture and those who know a little bit about agriculture will agree. In America it is very easy to diversify because the holdings are 500 acres or 1,000 acres or 1,200 acres and so on and so forth. So, in a big holding diversification is very easy and is very

[Shri Bir Bhadra Pratap Singh]

much possible. But you cannot think of diversification in Japanese agriculture because the holdings are small. Here we have a lot of small holdings in India and the ceiling is 18 acres. In U.P., under the law there, it is 12 acres. So, the largest number of holders of land in India are small farmers and marginal farmers. Unless and until you make small or marginal farming profitable, agriculture in this country is not going to improve at all. But you cannot diversify in small and marginal holdings. But the majority of the holders are only small and marginal farmers. Where are the big holders after the ceiling laws? So, I would like to make a humble submission to the Minister. He has made a reference to the principle of diversification. Mr. Minister, kindly tell me what is the basis on which you can make the small holdings profitable and, at the same time, you can diversify the small farming. If you cannot explain, I will take it that this has been copied from some other thing which is a futile one. I say this because this is not Amercia. It is very easy to diversify in big holdings, but it is impossible to diversify in small holdings. Actually, I am working on diversification since one year and no agricultural scientist has been able to reply to me and tell me how to make small holdings profitable and how to diersify in small holdings.

Now, there is the other problem. You have said that it will save waste. Very good. Has the Pepsico or the Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation or have the Tatas any expertise on waste? The Indian waste is 15 per cent; the American waste is five per cent; the waste in Japan is five per cent; and many developed countries have only a five per cent waste. China is the only country where it is 0.5 per cent. I challenge the Pepsico to reduce the waste level to the Chinese standard and make it 0.5 per cent. So, what is the use of taking a technology on waste from Pepsico or from America or even from Japan? The only country which can be thought of for adoption of technology on waste is China. It is the minimum there, 0.5 per cent. But you have ridiculed them on some other aspects. Now, you have said a very startling thing that the Government of India has separately announced a policy to promote import of hybrid seeds. Do you think that the seeds experimented upon in America or in colder climates will succeed in India? The computers which come here are required to be put in air-conditioned rooms and the telephone equipment which come here are also required to be kept in air-conditioned rooms. You see, I have been to the Pusa Institute. They have brought the Chinese rice and they have experimented on it for thirteen years. But it requires still another three years to get acclimatized to the Indian conditions, to the regional conditions and to the soil conditions here and then only it can be sown in India. Do you think that you will bring seeds from America and sow them in Punjab and they will start giving very good fruits and vegetables, very good grains and very good potatoes? So, it is a preposterous idea and I do not know who that person is or which is that anti-national brain trying to sabotage our economic planning. I am a regular visitor to the Pusa Institute. On one variety of wheat one has to work for 10 years, and only then improvement is possible, only then acclimatisation is possible, and that, too regional acclimatisation. If you sow in Delhi it will be different. If it has to be sown in Maharashtra it will be different. You now import high yeilding varieties of seeds from some western countries and you think you can..

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Western countries do not have weather like this. (*Interruption*) Who said that somebody is going to briny seeds from North America?

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: The hon. Minister wrote on page 5:

> "The Government of India have separately anounced the policy to permit import of hybrid seeds.... "

It will not be imported for import sake. It will not be imported for pleasure sake. It will be imported for putting in the fields. And I telll you that seeds in computers and machines will never work. It requires ten years' research to get acclimatised to...

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I would like to give an example to my colleague, my friend, Mr. Gill from Punjab some time back, about three years back when seeds were not allowed to be imported in the country....

AN HON. MEMBER: M. S. Gill?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Yes. He brought a kilo or two kilos of hybrid seeds and he grew them in Punjab. He made sure that the seeds were brought where they were experimented in similar weather equivalent to Punjab. It is necessary that seeds grown in Alaska may be grown in the Delhi weather. It has to be seen, after a man who brings seeds, that the weather is similar. Sir, today with one kilo of hybrid seeds the man is exporting to America.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: What will be the ratio of cost of import and cost of production?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: That is what I am saying. He is exporting in crores of rupees.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: It is not as simple as that. It is 40:60 in Pepsi Cola ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: It has to be taken seriously. I can also joke on everything. I can put a little tag on every little thing. But there are certain things which have to be taken as facts. I was just giving an example that here is a gentleman from Punjab. We must acknowledge his efforts that he was able to grow seeds here. That is a living example. I will give you the example of Turkey when I speak, Sir.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: The other point that I want to bring to the notice of Mr. Bir Bhadra Pratap Singh is that the import of hybrid seeds, it must be understood, is not part of the package with Pepsi Cola. It is a separate notification which we have seen in the last session of Parliament that hybrid seeds will be allowed. That was the statement made by the Agriculture Minister. This has nothing to do with this.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Thank you very much.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: The basic question, in spite of all this debate, is that all these entries are being made that they will be able to provide us research work. That is why they should be invited to the country—because Indian research has proved insufficient. Our vast army of agro-scientists has not been able to do it. Now, I myself took one or two kilos of wheat. I have taken this time. I am going to sow the same in my fields. I have taken thred varieties. I have sown them in my field and I will report on that. I am being practical. So let us not live in the oblivion. In the interest of the country...

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: That is why I beg to differ, Sir.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: There are certain persons growing hybrid seeds in the Ministry. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Now, there is one more cogent reason which the hon. Minister has tried to give, which has not convinced us. He said: One group has the monopoly of almost 60 per cent and is followed by two other groups, each commanding almost 15 to 20 per cent of market share. Who has asked you to confine to three groups? Why can't you license other 100 industrialists of the nation to go in for the venture?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: It is delicensed.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: I am not in favour of either...

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: If the hon. Member brings 100 licences for cold drinks, I will tomorrow sanction those, Sir.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: I welcome your suggestion. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am going for a very limited reason. What is the ground? Who is in favour of those three? (*Interruptions*) Let me complete I have two or three more reasons. I am finishing. Don't worry. This is no reason. you can create 100 national businessmen. I will talk to you outside. Thapars are doing it in Punjab. I do not want to go into this. Other two projects have come up in India with the collaboration of capitalists. (*Time bell rings*) You can create 100 others.

Now, there are two more questions which I want to raise. One is, as somebody has just now said: yes, very good agreement. Of course, it depends on the market conditions, outside market conditions, quality, international competition etc. etc. It does not mean that simply because we wish we will be able to do it. So naturally the question has been asked, and I am eager to know, what is the the market is not ripe, and they are able to enter the market in this condition, what shall be actually the sanction to compel them or what is the penalty? sanction? Suppose what has been done does not come up to international standards, the competition does not permit us.

Now, the last argument will be about the three objectives and aims. My contention is that neither is going to be fulfilled.

Now, take the growth of domestic food processing industry. The first thing I want to know is, what is the expertise of packaging which is different from others, which is different from making soft drinks. Packaging altogether is a different science in which a lot of research is being made in the world. What is the expertise, as you have indicated, that you will get in packaging, because Pepsi Cola Tatas' and Punjab-Agro are altogether different. How would the growth of domestic food processing industry be possible on account of this project? In stations they used to provide 'kulhars'. Lakhs and lakhs of people were being fed on them. Now, glasses, plastic glasses, are not going to feed the common people. They have eliminated the common people. Likewise, with such process how would the growth of domestic processing take place? If it is a cottage industry, if it is a home industry if it is on the basis on which Gandhiji practised it, then you can reach the villages; it could be cottage industry. But how will this processing develop into domestic processing industry? I fail to understand this.

Now, about access to the world market it is neither on their desire nor our desire. But that is not within either your power or the other power. And 6.00 P.M. I do not know what will be the condition. So, please clarify my queries on the practical plans that I have put. I do not want to go into the economics of it. Mr. Dipen Ghosh has already put it. But there are some doubts and I want to understand myself

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): Now the Minister to reply.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Thank you, Sir.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Reply can be given tomorrow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): Tomorrow is a very important day.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: It can be given afterwards.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): Tomorrow, we have very important business.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Then, to whom they would reply? To the empty benches? No. It cannot be. It is already 9 O'clock.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): What is the sense of the House?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Tomorrow.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, the hon. Members have given their point of view. And if I do not come out with answers because there are a lot of things which I can clarify, one side will go to the public tomorrow through the press and then...

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Your statement is already on the Table.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I know. But I would like to answer...

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: I would also like to hear your answers to further questions.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I would like to answer whatever questions you have put.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Now, it cannot be. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, then you please take the sense of the House.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Let the reply be tomorrow.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I would like to answer.....

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Sir, take the sense of the House.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Because you are the only one who had put the questions.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Other Members have also put questions.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: But they were not interested. They left about two hours ago.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: We will give you sufficient time tomorrow.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: We will seek further clarifications.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Mr. Dipen let it be finished today.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: It cannot be taken up so lightly.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): What is the sense of the House?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Tomorrow, Sir.

श्री राधाकिशन मालवीय : (मध्य प्रदेश) जब डिबेट खत्म हो गई है, तब रिप्लाई देने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

श्री अश्विनी कुमार : एक घंटा लगेगा।

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: No, no. In that case it is their responsibility to keep their Members.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Otherwise, we will raise the quorum question.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Dou you want us to raise the Question of Quorum?

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: And we do not like to break the tradition here.

श्री जगदीश टाईटलर : श्रीमान्, फिर ऐसा कर लें कि जब दीवाली के बाद हाऊस बैठेगा तो उस समय जवाब हो जाएगा।

Let it be, Sir, after the holidays because tomorrow there is some important business. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): Now the House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow, the 4th November, 1988.

The House then adjourned at four minutes past nine of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday the 4th November, 1988.